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TO GET RID OF MORRISON.

THAT IS WHAT SOME OF THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS WANT TO DO.

They Think He Stands in the Way of Their Promotion—The Dearborn Park Bill—Giving Lands to the Indians—Edmunds on the Tenure-of-Office Act—Amending the Sundry Civil Bill—Money for the Public Printer—Capital Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Col. Morrison wants to be saved from the friends who insist that he must have an office. The latest joke was that he should be sent to Turkey, and the Illinois Democrats who would like to have him out of the country were said to be getting up a petition in his behalf. A hint has lately been dropped which helps explain this zeal. The ambitious Illinoisans now in office here are Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly, Pension-Commissioner Black, Land-Commissioner Sparks, Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, and Auditor Day. Of these, Day is about the only one who stands by Morrison. The others all expect in due course of time to step up higher. Stevenson's friends have a notion that he might be a good man to run for Governor of Illinois two years from now. Black and Sparks both have Cabinet and Vice-Presidential longings. Oberly is ambitious for several things. In the Congressional delegation Springer and Townshend will be pleased to know that their arch enemy is out of active politics. Their only assurance of this would be in getting him beyond the seas. So there is, perhaps, some reasons for Morrison's sarcastic comments on the zeal of his "friends" to have him taken care of by the Administration. This zeal has grown stronger since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill with its commission feature has become probable, for some people outside of Illinois have said Morrison would be a good man to place on that commission, though he has never made a special study of the railroad problem. This talk is the most alarming to the friends of Oberly. If the bill becomes a law the President will have the appointment of five Commissioners, three of whom may be Democrats. The pay will be $7,500 per year. It has been quietly understood that when the time comes Oberly would be a candidate for a place on the commission. His experience on the Illinois State Board, to which he was appointed by Gov. Cullom, when State regulation of railroads was first attempted, was said to be a strong card in his favor. It was also known that his standing at the White House continued good, and that the President proposed in time to promote him from the Civil-Service Commission. While there may be nothing in the reports about Morrison as a possible Commissioner, they are none the less disquieting to Oberly and the other Illinois Democrats, who have their own ambitions.

The Dearborn-Park Bill.

A New York paper today had a sensational Washington dispatch about the Chicago Lake-Front. It charged that there was pending before the House Public-Lands Committee a Senate bill providing for the sale by the City of Chicago of over $10,000,000 worth of Government property to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $800,000. No such legislation is pending in either branch of Congress. A Washington lawyer, hearing of the bill to grant Dearborn Park to Chicago for the Public Library and other uses, confounded it with a measure before the Senate five or six years ago to sell the Illinois Central Depot grounds on the Lake-Front. Without taking the pains to read the Dearborn-Park bill he wrote a long letter to members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, claiming to represent Chicago property-owners, and protesting in their name against letting the railroad get control of the valuable wharf property. From the letter it was plain that the writer knew little of Chicago localities, and evidently thought the Dearborn Park was still washed by the waters of Lake Michigan. He inclosed a minority report made by Senator Edmunds on the bill of several years ago, along with other documents on the controversy over the submerged lands, and claimed that the present measure was purposely slipped through the Senate when Edmunds was absent. Worthington of Illinois is Chairman of the sub-committee of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee to which the Dearborn-Park bill was referred. Finding on examination of the Senate bill that the Washington lawyer was agitated over something not now before Congress in any shape, the letter and documents were laid away. The real Dearborn-Park bill grants the park to the city of Chicago "for the use and benefit of public and benevolent institutions." These institutions are the Chicago Public Library, Soldiers' Home, and Chicago Academy of Design—one-third to each. Under no circumstances could the land be conveyed or sold to the Illinois Central, or any corporation or individual. The bill was introduced by Senator Logan last January, reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, of which Edmunds is Chairman, and passed without opposition. No action has yet been taken by the House committee, because the Chicago members have given notice that the measure in its present form is not satisfactory. The Academy of Design is alleged to consist chiefly of John F. Stafford, and the granting of one-third of the ground to such an institution is looked upon as inexcusable. Some of the members further think that the Soldiers' Home feature ought to be cut out and the park dedicated solely to Public Library uses. They will be likely to offer amendments to this effect.

IN BOTH HOUSES.

To Give the Indians Land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Senate bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. A number of amendments recommended by the Committee on Indian Affairs were adopted, and, the committee having arisen, the bill was passed.

[As amended the bill provides that in all cases where any tribe of Indians is located upon any reservation created for its use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or Executive order, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation to be surveyed or resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon, on their application, in quantities as follows: To each head of the family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under 18 years, one-sixteenth of a section. Provided, that in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act.

It further prohibits for the period of twenty-five years the conveyance of any such allotted land. It makes the allottees subject to State and Territorial law, and prohibits any Territory from passing any law denying to any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. The rights and privileges of citizenship are conferred upon every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments have been made, and upon every Indian who has voluntarily taken up his residence and adopted the habits of civilized life. The provisions of the bill do not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Osages, Miamis and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south, nor does the bill authorize the establishment of any reservation until the consent of a majority of the male members 21 years of age shall be first obtained.]

The Broken Freedman's Bank.

The Speaker laid before the House today a report from the Controller of the Currency, ex-officio Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Company, on the affairs of that institution. The report shows that Dec. 4 there was a balance on hand of $7,719. The Controller makes a strong plea in favor of its assumption by the Government of the liabilities of the institution to its depositors. He quotes at length the reports of his predecessors on the subject, and says:

> More than 15,000 depositors had to their credit at the time of the failure of the bank only $5 or less each, and it may be necessary that these should be sought out and paid with as little cost to them as possible, while thousands of others have still to their credit amounts so small as to be entitled to a like share of consideration.

He says it would seem proper to allow at least three years for the presentation and auditing of these claims, and suggests Jan. 1, 1890, as a term of final liquidation. He is inclined to think that the estimate of his immediate predecessor that $1,000,000 would be sufficient to settle all demands likely to be proved is correct. In his report the Controller reflects strongly on the former managers of the institution. He says that the Congressional investigation in 1879 revealed nothing but a hopeless tangle of involved and disputed reckonings. Nearly every man of position and means had withdrawn preparatory to the collapse in 1874, and the few that remained had never given adequate attention to the concern. Some of the active managers, the Controller says, come under strong suspicion of dishonesty, yet no criminal proceedings have ever been taken, nor has recovery been attempted through process of law.

Brief Mention.

The House today passed the Urgency Deficiency bill for public printing.

Senator Spooner today introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Milwaukee, at a cost for site and building not to exceed $1,200,000.

A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Barbara Fuchs (the stepmother of a soldier) was passed by the Senate and a motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 8, nays 30.

The Senate was today addressed by Senator Edmunds in opposition to and Senators George and Evarts in favor of the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

The Senate today made a special order for the second Tuesday in January of the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in Nebraska and Kansas adjoining the Denver & St. Joseph Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Wise of Virginia a Senate bill was passed providing that Admirals Rowan and Worden may, after forty years' service, be retired from active service on their own application, with the highest pay of the grade to which they belong.

The bill to permit the owners of American vessels and their cargoes to sue the Government for losses caused by collision with United States vessels arising from their mismanagement was passed by the Senate today, the vote on ordering it to a third reading being 24 to 17.

Mr. Van Wyck called up in the Senate his resolution, offered yesterday, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to how the Missouri River Commission apportioned the money appropriated in the last River and Harbor Bill for the improvement of the Missouri River. After remarks by Mr. Van Wyck the resolution was adopted.

In the House today an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to increase from $15,000 to $2,000,000 the appropriation for outdoor relief of persons entitled to entrance into a soldiers' home was rejected—101 to 117. The clause was stricken out which limits to $4,000 the compensation of a person holding the offices of both Circuit and District Court Clerk. An amendment was adopted exempting United States Commissioners in cities having 100,000 population from the provision limiting to $800 per annum the fees and compensation of Commissioners. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the payment of any of the money appropriated to United States Commissioners, Marshals, and clerks for any warrant issued or arrest made under the internal-revenue laws, unless the prosecution has been approved by the United States District-Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the prosecution occurs. The bill was reported to the House, and the previous question was ordered. The House then adjourned.

CAPITAL MISCELLANY.

Cleveland and the Offices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—There are now about 500 recess nominations before the Senate. More than one-half of these are for Postmasters. As no claim is now offered that removals are made for reasons other than to put a Republican out and a Democrat in, the work of the Post-Office Committee will not be so heavy as it was last session. The nomination of most interest is that of John C. Riley to be Postmaster at Cincinnati. Recorder Matthews' name was not sent in today, and the belief gains ground that the President will not invite another snub from the Senate. The nomination of a new man would call attention to the President's backdown, but it would not be so humiliating as to have Matthews a second time rejected and the committee report made public. A new Minister to Mexico in place of Manning is now thought to be a certainty, notwithstanding it will be a reflection on Secretary Bayard.

Some months ago Railroad Commissioner W. T. Johnson of Chicago resigned his membership of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Today the President appointed Bishop W. D. Walker of Fargo, Dak., to fill the vacancy. Bishop Walker is a brother of James H. Walker of Chicago.

Mrs. Newman's Vigorous Protest.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a letter from Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, asking for information as to the supposed difficulty or want of harmony in Utah concerning an item in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress appropriating $40,000 to aid in the establishment of an industrial home for polygamous wives and their children in Utah, has transmitted to the Judiciary Committee the annual report of the Hon. Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah, which contains a reference to the industrial home and a copy of a letter from Mrs. Angie F. Newman of Lincoln, Neb., in which she vigorously protests against Gov. West's interpretation of that portion of the act making the appropriation. Mrs. Newman writes that the wishes of the members of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, through whose active instrumentality the appropriation was secured, have been disregarded by the Board of Control, contrary to the spirit of the law. She also criticises the methods thus far pursued by the board, and intimates that all the labor and money expended by the promoters of the enterprise is in danger of being sacrificed to misjudgment and mismanagement. Mrs. Newman asks for a legal construction of the text of the act as to its intention to include in the management of the home the association above referred to. The present Board of Control consists of the Governor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the District Attorney of the Territory.

Affairs in the Army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs today completed the Army Appropriation bill, and the measure will be reported to the House tomorrow.

[It makes a total appropriation of $23,557,238. The estimates for the service aggregated $25,528,587, and the appropriation for the current year was $23,794,001. The new legislation included in the bill is intended to limit mileage to four cents per mile; to keep the number of horses for cavalry and artillery use below the number of enlisted men and scouts in the mounted service; to secure purchases only through competition and advertisement; to the reduction to 5,000 of the number of draft animals in use; and to limit to $500 the expenditure that may be made without the approval of the Secretary of War upon any building or military post. The bill also provides that not more than $1,300,000 of the total appropriation shall be paid for the service of civilian employés in the Quartermaster's Department, and that no employé paid from the appropriation for supplies, transportation, and incidental expenses shall receive a salary of more than $150 per month, unless specifically fixed by law. It is also provided that of the $1,150,000 appropriated for clothing and equipage there shall not be expended at the Fort Leavenworth military prison a sum in excess of $125,000.]

The following nominations were sent in by the President today:

Col. Orlando B. Willcox, Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General; Lieut.-Col. John O. Moore, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Attempt to Escape from Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Joe Grogreguez, alias "Rodrigues the Mexican," a Chicago burglar sent down in October, 1885, for five years, made his second attempt to escape from the Joliet Prison this afternoon. He was reported by his keeper for punishment and was ordered to report to the Deputy Warden's office. The convict started from his shop about 4 o'clock. Instead of going to the Deputy he hid himself. After the prison was locked up for the night 100 keepers with lanterns made a thorough search of every nook and corner in the prison and finally found the slippery "Greaser" under the floor of one of the shoe-shops.

IRISH LEADERS ARRESTED

DILLON, O'BRIEN, HARRIS, AND SHEHY ARE THE FIRST VICTIMS.

They Are Charged with Conspiracy to Defraud in the Matter of Rent-Money—Dillon Roughly Handled by the Police and Relieved of £80, Which He Held in Trust—More Arrests to Follow—Great Excitement in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, Matthew Harris, member of Parliament for East Galway, and David Shehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, were arrested today in the Town of Loughrea, County Galway, charged with conspiracy to defraud. The prisoners have been acting as trustees in conducting the "plan of campaign," and been receiving from dissatisfied tenants the reduced rents refused by landlords or landlords' agents. At the time of making the arrests the police took away from Mr. Dillon £80 which he had just received in trust from tenants. The four gentlemen were taken before a Magistrate and remanded for a week.

Dillon struggled with Inspector Davies for the possession of the rent money seized by the latter. The four gentlemen arrested gave bail in £200 each. It is rumored the police have been instructed to pursue a similar course in the cases of other Nationalist rent collectors. The National League leaders decided to continue their present tactics. Several of them will leave Dublin tomorrow for various parts of Ireland for the purpose of receiving rents.

The immense Nationalist demonstration was held at Loughrea today. Father Cunningham presided, and a number of other clergymen and Messrs Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, and Shehy were on the platform. A large contingent of Lord Clanricarde's tenants was present. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien addressed the meeting and then opened Nationalist rent offices. Hundreds of tenants came forward and paid their rents. Suddenly the police raided the offices. Inspector Davies seized money, documents, and books, and arrested Mr. Dillon. It is alleged that Mr. Dillon was roughly treated by the inspector. The police proceeded up-stairs and took possession of more money and documents. They then arrested Mr. O'Brien, and afterward Messrs. Harris and Shehy. The specific charge against them is that they were conspiring to induce tenants not to pay their lawful rents.

Dillon obtained a cross summons against Inspector Davis for assault. There is a rumor that the management of *United Ireland* today hurriedly moved a portion of the plant from the offices of that paper. The news of the arrests created the greatest excitement in Dublin, but there were no disorders.

Healy applied to Judge Munroe for a 75 per cent reduction of rents of fifty tenants of the Creagh estate in Cork. The application was made on the ground that in 1860 rents were increased 400 per cent. Judge Munroe reserved his decision. The Government has ordered that strict precautions be taken in serving the Irish Military Club with ammunition.

CORK, Dec. 16.—A meeting of tenants of Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick was held today at Mitchellstown. O'Connor and Flynn, members of Parliament, made addresses. A resolution in favor of the plan of campaign was adopted.

Thomas Mayne Threatened.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Mr. Thomas Mayne, Parnellite member of Parliament for Middle Tipperary, who, in the capacity of trustee under the "plan of campaign," is receiving from Wexford County tenants the reduced rents refused by the landlords and their agents, has been served with a notice by the agent of the Brookes estates that if he makes any other use of the moneys so deposited with him than to return them to the tenants the law will be applied to him. This threat, if carried out, will test the question of the rights of tenants to permit their intrusted rents to be expended in fighting the landlords or the Government in prosecutions for participation in the "plan of campaign."

What the Papers Say.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Commenting on the arrests at Loughrea yesterday the *Daily News* says:

> We regret the Irish Nationalists meditate an open defiance of the law. We emphatically state the English Liberals can have nothing whatever to do with outrages, dishonesty, or resistance to law. The Government will be driven from one arbitrary act to another. Further arrests may be expected. Lord Hartington gave the Ministers a cue at the Unionist conference, and they have taken it. There can be only one end to such a policy, but much trouble will precede it.

The morning *Post* urges the Government to follow up the blow at every hazard to a needful end.

The *Chronicle* says:

> Should such a drastic remedy fail, it would be reasonable for the Government to apply for fresh powers, and such an appeal would not be made in vain.

The *Daily Telegraph:*

> The strong, resolute action of the Government will deserve to win all but unanimously the approval of the country.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Times* this morning says:

> The Government must show that they and not the secret conclave sitting in Dublin or New York are the government of Ireland, and in doing so they will be supported by the approval of every subject of the Queen who values the law as a guarantee of freedom.

Rioters Sentenced.

BELFAST, Dec. 16.—Twenty-one persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three months to seven years for participating in the riots here last summer.

SYMBOLS OF THE KNIGHTS.

Manner in Which They Secure Entrance to the Lodge Rooms.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Amsterdam *Democrat* this evening devoted two columns to "a complete description of all the signs and symbols in use among the Knights of Labor throughout the country taken from the official documents sent out to the high members of the order by General Secretary and Treasurer Frederick Turner." The *Democrat* says that it is genuine and will prove valuable to those desiring to form secret societies. In the description occurs the following:

> Entering signal—Inner veil, three raps given in this peculiar manner—one, a short pause, then two in quick succession. Grip—Extend the hand with the thumb parallel with the forefinger and close to it; clasp hands with the fingers without locking the thumbs—with a side pressure of the thumb on the outside, thumbs still extended parallel with each other; then end by locking the thumbs and an ordinary shake of the hand.

An Officer Involved in a Scandal.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Chief of Detectives McMahan, at a meeting of the Police Board last night, asked the board to investigate rumors touching his character and official standing. The charge is that he was a party to a saturnalia held at the residence of Edward M. Seymour a few days ago. Seymour has sued his wife for divorce, and has also sued William Johnston and John McGowan for $10,000 and $6,000 damages, respectively. Seymour alleges that they were the means of getting his wife drunk and ruining his home.

Gen. Miles' Command Extended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—An order will shortly be issued by the President adding Southern California to the Department of Arizona, under command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and removing his headquarters from Prescott, Ari., to Los Angeles, Cal. This will give Gen. Miles the command of the whole Mexican frontier from Texas to the Pacific. The territorial extension of the limits of his command is said by Gen. Miles' friends to be a sufficient answer to the charge which has been made that he disobeyed orders in the Apache campaign. "Upon being asked tonight whether the extension of the limits of his command might be regarded as equivalent to a promotion, Gen. Miles said: "The fact speaks for itself. I do not care to say anything about it."

A TOOL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Charles Granda, Who Witnessed the Shooting of Dr. Haddock, to Testify.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Sheriff McDonald left this afternoon for Kansas City to get Charles Granda, who was arrested at Kansas City Wednesday under indictment for murder and conspiracy in the Haddock case. He agreed readily to come to Sioux City without a requisition. He is a most important witness and party in the case, and there is intense interest here to know what statement he has made or will make. Granda is the man who with "Bismarck" was hired to slug Dr. Haddock the night of Aug. 3. They were at the corner of Fourth and Water streets, lying in wait for the minister, when the crowd of saloon thugs came up. It consisted of Arensdorf, Leavitt, George Trieber, Louis Plath, Henry Peters, the brewery driver, Fred Muncrath, Paul Leader and others whose names have not been made public. Four of this gang had followed Dr. Haddock in a hack, and were in Junks' saloon, one block and a half east on Fourth street, when they were told "The buggy has come." As the crowd came on Fourth to Water street Dr. Haddock came out of the livery stable, one-half block south on Water street. "Bismarck's" courage failed, and Granda, who had been drinking, was gruffly ordered back. It was then, according to the confessions of Leavitt and "Bismarck," that John Arensdorf, closely followed by Henry Peters, the brewery driver, stepped out and met Dr. Haddock as the latter was crossing the street towards the gang of conspirators, Arensdorf shooting him as they passed. Granda was standing a few feet away, according to the same confessions, and he was one of those who ran south on Water street. The next day he said in a saloon that if he was as well off as Arensdorf he would not have shot that man. The murder was Tuesday, and Friday Granda started down the river in a skiff, taking his wife with him. There were two other men with them—Otto Grieble and Fritz Haerling. At Nebraska City the latter two started back towards Sioux City, Granda and his wife going further down the river. They were pursued by officers, but could not be found. Granda's importance in the case can readily be seen, but there is an element of doubt about him.

The man Fritz Haerling, who has also been arrested at Kansas City, was here three weeks ago, when the grand jury was in session, and was on intimate terms with the defense. He refused to tell the grand jury what he knew, and was regarded by the officers as the tool of the defense. He is cousin to Fritz Folger, the West Side butcher, and Folger is the man who conveyed the $250 given to "Bismarck" before he started to California. Folger was thus the trusted agent of the brewery crowd, and all these Germans have stood together. Haerling disappeared a short time ago, and now he turns up again with Granda at Kansas City. Now Granda is the man whom the frends of Arensdorf and the saloon people all along have been claiming fired the shot, and asserting confidently that he would be produced in good time before the trial. So all day it has been the talk in the saloons that Granda's testimony would be point blank in Arensdorf's favor, and there is some plausibility in the statement that he has uncovered because the defense wanted him to be. Moreover, it is boldly asserted in the same quarters that Henry Peters, who has been sought for far and near, will be produced shortly by the defense. If Granda corroborates the testimony of Leavitt and "Bismarck," the confessing conspirators, it will practically settle the case against Arensdorf, whereas if he asserts that some one else fired the fatal shot it will involve a most serious complication.

There remain now only three of the publicly-known conspirators at large, George Treiber, Louis Plath, and Henry Peters. It is positively stated by officers that Plath is located in a little town in Ontario and that Treiber is in Northern Minnesota. Peters' whereabouts is yet a mystery. But one of the most serious features of the case is the statement of the officer, who more than any one else has charge of the case, that there were a number of other men present at the murder whose connection therewith has not been publicly made known. One of these parties is a leading business-man, the mention of whose name in this connection will make a sensation, and the officer says the whole dark transaction, with these as yet unpublished names, will duly come out. The reason why they have not been brought out is because it was thought best not to complicate the prosecutions too much and to leave this part of the case till the nine men now under indictment had been run through the mill of the courts.

A SWINDLER VERY SCIENTIFIC.

A New Trick to Obtain Money Practiced by a Pretended Government Geologist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A swindler, who is apparently a man of some ability, has been preying upon the people in various parts of the country by representing himself as a scientist connected with the geological survey, and his career has now been continued with a good decree of success for about four years. He takes the names one after another of the chiefs of the several scientific branches and borrows books and specimens from libraries and college museums and money from professors and librarians. He has examined alleged coal, iron, and copper mines and received money for making favorable reports, which he promised should appear in the annual publications of the survey. More than once he has promised positions in the survey to persons who have paid him liberally for the supposed favor. In a dozen places he has arranged to deliver lectures upon scientific subjects, and has decamped after making as many dupes as possible. He is said to have a fair command of geologic and paleontologic terminology, and to be a plausible and entertaining talker upon a variety of subjects. Recently he has been operating under the name and title of Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, whose fame as a geologist and writer is well known.

The first that was heard of him in this city came in a letter from a man in Northern Michigan. The writer said he had driven in the dark and through the mud a long distance to hear a lecture, and was chagrined and surprised to find that the lecturer was not on hand and had not been heard from at the appointed place. He could overlook this failure and swallow his disappointment, but he begged that the two valuable books borrowed by the geologist from a clergyman to whom he was introduced by the complainant be returned, as the clergyman held him responsible in the matter. This writer expresses admiration for Capt. Dutton's ability and requirements, but earnestly lectures him upon the grave defects of character betrayed by the book episode and admonishes him to reform.

Then came a letter from the President of an Ohio university apologizing for delay in forwarding documents, and expressing the hope that it will not prove fatal. Next the President of a literary society in Indiana wrote to close the bargain for a lecture, begging that an early day might be fixed, and assuring Capt. Dutton that the ladies would be delighted to see him again. A man in Detroit demanded the return of the book loaned to the Captain, and informed him that those promised to be sent from Washington had not come to hand. Maj. Powell says the survey has heard from this swindler as often as once a month for four years, and he thinks it time that steps were taken to put an end to his career, an opinion which Capt. Dutton thoroughly indorses.

Lotta Wants Security for Her Money.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—At Akron, O., today Lotta, the actress, filed a petition in court asking that two mortgages which she holds against the estate of James Matthews be made first and second liens on the property, and that the claim of the North American Insurance Company against the estate be set aside. Lotta claims that the mortgages, one for $8,000 and the other for $1,000, were given her several years ago by James Matthews on account of loans made by her. James Matthews was the father of Charles Matthews, Henry E. Abbey's treasurer.

LIQUOR MEN DEFEATED.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DOW LAW AFFIRMED IN OHIO.

All Litigation Arising from Its Application to Be Settled in Strict Accordance with Its Provisions—The Decision to Cause the Ruin of Many Saloonkeepers Possessed of Small Capital—No Drinking-Places to Be Kept Open Near County Fair Grounds.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The liquor question, so far as it relates to the politics of Ohio, was settled today by the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Dow law. The opinion has been expected for months. The opinion of a majority of the court—that is, Judges Minshall, Spear, and Dickman—was that the Dow law as framed and enacted by the last General Assembly is constitutional to all intents and purposes and that all litigation arising therefrom in the counties of the State must be settled by a strict concurrence in the provisions of the law. Chief Justice Owen and Judge Follett, the Democrats, dissent in this opinion. All interest at once centred in the syllabus which it was expected would be given out today. However, as soon as the Judges retired to the consultation-room it was announced that the opinion was not written and would not be until during or after the holidays. Judge Minshall will probably prepare it. The cases brought to test the constitutionality of this law were those of Mary E. Anderson vs. Joseph W. Brewster, Auditor, and others of Hamilton County, and of Leo Adler et al. vs. H. M. Whitbeck, Treasurer of Cuyahoga County. In addition to these there was a case of the State ex rel. David Wilhelm vs. S. N. Tod, Treasurer of Miami County, which was brought for the same purpose but was not similar in detail. This decision on the constitutionality of the law will settle an immense amount of litigation, and will cause the funds in the County Treasuries to swell. It will also involve the ruin of many of the smaller saloonkeepers, who have been simply hanging on until the law was decided. The Dow law, which substantially reënacts the Scott law, the difference being in the local option clause, provides a tax of $200 upon any person selling intoxicating liquors, and makes several further provisions as to the separation of the business, in respect to selling vinous or malt liquors only. For this branch it provides a tax of $100. Certain penalties are attached for non-payments.

The temperance people of Ohio had a field day in the Supreme Court today. In addition to the decision affirming the constitutionality of the Dow law, the court also decided the case of John G. Heck vs. The State of Ohio, error from the Circuit Court of Tuscarawas County. This was a suit brought by a saloon man to test the right of the Agricultural Society to make him close his business during a fair, his place being located within the two-mile radius forbidden by law. According to a recent enactment it was made unlawful to sell liquor within two miles of any agricultural fair ground during the progress of a fair. This law the court this morning declared to be constitutional by affirming the judgment of the lower court. Judge Follett dissented from this opinion. This decision will be of the greatest interest and importance and practically closes the saloons in every county-seat in the State during county fairs, as they are held in every county. In this city its provisions will apply in a territory now occupied by 35,000 people, where over 300 saloons exist.

STUDENTS BEATEN BY A PROFESSOR.

Failure of an Attempt to Dishonestly Pass an Examination.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Prof. Sumner's several classes in political economy were examined in Alumni Hall this forenoon at 8:30 o'clock. Those juniors who have pursued Course 12 were served with papers which belonged to Course 11, the examination of which was to take place at 11 o'clock. The mistake was not discovered by the Professor until about thirty papers had been distributed. They were at once collected in a manner that made the students suspicious, and several papers were confiscated. Those who pocketed these papers, as soon as through with their examination, hastened to distribute what they regarded as a real bonanza to their friends. The seniors' two rooms were immediately filled with students, who began to "cram up" on the questions and evidently expected to "rush" the examination. When the college clock struck 11 an exultant crowd of youths appeared before the doors of Alumni Hall. But when they were seated around the little hexagon tables their joy was turned into sorrow. To their amazement the Professor distributed a new set of questions, which he had struck off, about sixty in number, on his copying-press or hektograph in the short space of half an hour. Those students who had used their last precious hour in "cramming up" for a paper they did not get heaved deep sighs. Not only had they misapplied their energies, but also proved themselves dishonest to their alma mater. "Cold day when you get ahead of Prof. Sumner," was the common remark as they issued from the frowning portals of Alumni Hall.

Punished for Giving Two Men a Bath.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Elsworth McKinnie of Lancaster, F. H. Walker of Kilbourn, David Walker, Silas Randall, and George Olmstead of Appleton, students in Lawrence University, were suspended today until the spring term, and Robert Joyce for a second offense was expelled. Saturday night these young men went to the room of two students named Rasmussen, broke in the door, and took them to the basement and gave them a cold bath because they were considered dirty.

Dr. O'Reilly Will Fight.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—It is reported tonight that Bishop Borgess, having given the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Treasurer of the Land League, the necessary warnings to resign the treasurership in accordance with the rule promulgated at the Sandwich Synod Aug. 19 last, will take final action in the case soon, and that O'Reilly will be suspended unless he asks for his exeat and leaves the diocese. It is believed that he will fight the matter. The rule in question commands any priest holding a political office or any office in a political society to resign the same, and was aimed at Dr. O'Reilly. As no similar rule is in force in any other diocese O'Reilly could leave the Borgess jurisdiction and retain his office in the Land League.

A Mormon Bigamist Shot.

PAROWAN, Utah, Dec. 16.—Deputy-Marshal William Thompson shot and killed Edward Dalton, indicted for unlawful cohabitation in March, 1885. Dalton had been arrested but escaped. He frequently declared that he would never be taken alive. Thompson and Deputy Orton saw him today in Parowan on horseback and called on him to surrender. Dalton turned his horse to run when Thompson shot, intending to fire over him, but the ball took effect in Dalton's body. He died in about an hour. Thompson and Orton were arrested for murder by the local officers. They will be taken to Beaver tomorrow. A good deal of excitement exists over the affair.

Four Vessels Thought to Have Been Lost.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 16.—The schooner Redondo left here Dec. 11 with lumber for East Boston, the schooner Diadem Nov. 13 with lumber for the same, the schooner Alpine Nov. 13 with lumber for Woods Holl, and the schooner Annette Nov. 14 with lumber for Cohasset. The Redondo is probably lost with all on board, as a vessel answering her description is reported to have been seen off Thatcher Island deserted. The other vessels named have not been heard from, and are thought to be lost.

Grabbed and Swallowed a Check.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—William Parkinson, of the insurance firm of Parkinson & Bonninghausen, and B. Wineberger, a Hebrew, made a novel scene in the Commercial National Bank this afternoon. Wineberger presented a check for $75 to be cashed. Parkinson vouched for the check. The teller counted out the cash. Both men grabbed for it, and Parkinson got it, whereupon Wineberger grew frantic, tore his hair, and declared he was swindled. The teller, seeing a dispute, demanded that Parkinson indorse the check. It was passed out, and the Jew grabbed and swallowed it. The bank door was locked, Parkinson compelled to give up the $75, and Wineberger awoke to the fact that he had beaten himself out of $75. A large crowd was gathered by the excitement, and a young woman standing on the steps went into hysterics, declaring that a man was being murdered inside, and calling upon some one to save him. A policeman took Wineberger to the Central Station to explain. The dispute was over a matter of insurance money. Wineberger refused to sign the release Parkinson demanded.

DEPEW PREDICTS RUIN.

The Effects Which an Enforcement of the Reagan Bill Will Cause.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central Road was asked today for his views on the Inter-State Commerce bill now before Congress for action. In answer to the inquiry for his objections to the long and short haul clause in the bill, he said:

> It would ruin the extreme West. Shipments must come through at a rate that will enable them to be moved and to find a market at the seaboard. Then it very often happens that there is competition at certain points which temporarily may make the rate on a car-load of freight very low. If the intermediate tariffs were to be fixed on the same basis the whole business would have to be done at a loss. Then the road would have to choose at once whether it would take its local freight at a remunerative rate or abandon its through business. It would undoubtedly do the latter. Freight might be taken in the West for the purpose of landing in Liverpool at a rate that the railroads could not afford to take for business to the seaboard alone. I understand that by this compromise measure, whatever such an ocean rate might be, it would govern in proportion that to the coast. There are times in the year when a rate thus made would absolutely stop export. For example, the price on the other side would be such that the regular tariff to the seaboard, added to the ocean tariff, would make it impossible to land corn, wheat, or provisions in London at a price that the exporter could afford. Very often there is a gorged grain market in Buffalo. The elevators and the canalboats are full, the yards are crowded with loaded trains and cars standing all along the tracks. In order to get that grain to New York and to relieve their equipment so as to get the cars in use the railroads will carry it at a very low rate. If they were compelled to adjust all their shipments along the line to that exceptional state of affairs of course they could not touch it. Shippers, producers, and consumers, too, are benefited by such shipments, and no one intermediate is injured. As a rule the railroads do not charge any more for a short haul than they do for a long one. It is only in cases of emergency. Every commercial principle demands this on the belief that every one is benefited and no one is injured. Suppose we take a shipment of cattle from Texas or grain from St. Louis and Kansas City, or of flour from St. Paul, and the proportionate rate which the New York Central would receive out of this business were only six cents a hundred from Buffalo. If all our business were to be reduced to the basis of six cents a hundred because of this rate for a far Western shipment we would be compelled to decline all inter-State commerce that might be offered to us for shipment to the seaboard and become simply a State road. That would be the case with all the trunk lines. The prohibition of pools, if rigidly enforced, will lead to the demoralization of the whole business of the country. The pool now existing is simply a device to secure to the public fixed, stable, and reasonable rates alike to every one. The philosophy of railway transportation may be summed up in the axiom of stable rates, and like treatment to all similarly situated, whether individuals or localities. This result the pool endeavors to bring about, and, though it is by no means perfect, it is the best scheme that has yet been devised for that purpose. Railroad rates ought to be just like standard coin, so that every business-man can dismiss unknown and incalculable fluctuations in rates as a factor in his venture. Destroy this understanding between the lines which is called a pool to maintain rates, and legitimate business becomes impossible. One shipper gets five cents a hundred less than another the same day on the same line; another gets three, five, or ten cents a hundred another day. With the business of the country run on such a close margin, as it necessarily is with the enormous competition, such a system of transportation would in the end bankrupt every legitimate merchant. It would also destroy railway values, and it is to be remembered that railway securities have taken the place of Government and State bonds as the basis of credit, and largely of currency also. By that I mean not greenbacks and circulating notes, but evidences of indebtedness or property that is transferable, and thus answers the same purpose. There never yet has been a railroad war that has not been followed by a disastrous panic, suspensions of furnaces and factories, and an industrial disturbance along the lines which threw hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment. All the leading railroad men, I think, admit the principle of governmental supervision and are anxious for it. They would be glad to see the whole machinery of the pool commissioners and officers made a bureau of the Government, with full power to enforce agreement and to punish their violations. As a matter of principle there is no half-way ground between unlimited and unrestrained competition and the governmental supervision. Every political economist admits that reckless and unrestrained competition works such disaster to the general public that it ought not to be permitted. It has been found, on the other hand, that where Commissioners acting for the Government or the States are clothed with discretionary power to prevent abuses, unjust discrimination, and unreasonable rates, and act as a bureau of information always in session for the law-making branch of the Government, that the railway problem settles itself, and agitation on the subject ceases because there is no grievance left to agitate. In every country where they have attempted to run the railroads by statute, which is necessarily inflexible, the experiment has proved a failure. The only criticism that can be made against the commission idea is one which assails either the intelligence or the integrity of the Commissioners. That is equivalent to saying that republican government is a failure. The charge might be made as to the officers, judicial or ministerial, who are to enforce the statutes, if you are going to run the railroads by statute.
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> In Massachusetts, which gives us the most conspicuous example of State control that we have in this country, and where the problem has passed beyond the realm of experiment and is an established success, the powers of the Commissioners are limited to investigation, recommendation, and report to the Legislature, except as to certain obvious powers. No scandal of any kind has ever attached to their action, no road has ever defied its recommendation, however extensive or burdensome it may have been. The people are entirely satisfied, the roads are doing reasonably well, and the railway problem in that State has entirely disappeared from politics. Now as to the idea of a commission. It is based on the ideas of the best-informed railroad men in this country and in Europe. On to that, by way of compromise, has been tacked Mr. Reagan's bill—not because the conferences approved of its provisions, but because many politicians think the name "Reagan's bill" is like the trade mark of old Dr. Thompson's sarsaparilla—a panacea to satisfy his constituents, no matter what the trouble. Reagan's views on the railway question, as embodied in his bill, are that he wants Reagan's bill and doesn't want anybody else's bill or any number of bills; and there has grown up a sort of feeling from the iteration and reiteration of years that it has been before Congress that there must be some elements of good in this particular measure which no other measure can possibly have, which simply illustrates that an energetic and determined man, with some ability, who persists in one idea, can accomplish with people who are giving their attention to a great many other things besides the one which he is devoting his life to. A friend of mine once saw a man in a lunatic asylum straddling a wooden chair, cracking his whip, and yelling for it to go on. Thinking to please the driver he remarked to him that that was a fine horse. The lunatic responded: "This is not a horse; it's a hobby." Then he sadly propounded the question: "Do you know the difference between a horse and a hobby?" My friend said that he did not. "Well," said the lunatic, "the difference is that you can get off a horse."

Lynched for His Cruelty.

TEXARKANA, Tex., Dec. 16.—James Howard, aged 35 years, was taken from the jail here at midnight last night by a masked mob, by whom he was carried a short distance below the town and hanged to a railroad trestle. Howard was arrested Wednesday on a warrant sworn out by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Winchew, charging him with maltreating his wife, who is scarcely 14 years old. Howard and his wife were married last July. Mrs. Howard tells a story of atrocious brutality on the part of her husband. She says he frequently tied her feet together, and, hanging her up by the feet, beat her unmercifully. At one time he branded a large letter "H" on his wife's person. After suffering several weeks from the effects of these burns, Mrs. Howard told her mother what happened, with the result that Howard was arrested.

A WAYWARD SON'S CRIME.

HE ASSISTS IN GAGGING AND ROBBING HIS OLD FATHER.

Not Only That, but He Tries to Kill His Parent While the Latter Is Prostrate on the Floor—The Son's Hand Stayed by His Partner, Who Saves the Old Man's Life—Arrest and Confessions of the Young Criminals.

Harry Hewitt and Jacob Harris are locked up in the Lake View Police Station charged with robbery and attempt to murder the former's aged father, John H. Hewitt, who resides at No. 190 West Madison street. Both have made confessions. The story of the crime is a peculiar one. Hewitt came to Chicago about fourteen years ago, and has the reputation of being both rich and miserly. He owns a large tract of land at South Chicago, forty acres at Rogers Park, and several suburban houses and lots. Despite his great wealth his family say he is so stingy that he seldom contributes a cent toward their support, and suffers his wife and unmarried daughter to keep furnished lodgings and peddle pictures about the streets. Besides his wife and daughter Mr. Hewitt has a son named Harry, 18 years of age. He is regarded as a "tough" young man. Four times during the last five years Harry has burglarized his father's house. The first time was when he was 13 years old. The family then kept a boarding-house on Dearborn avenue. One day Harry asked his father to buy him a pair of shoes and, as usual, was flatly refused. He then robbed one of the boarders of everything in his room and ran away. When he returned his father called an officer, but finally permitted him to go after Harry had promised to leave the country. The boy went to Missouri, and after working in a livery-stable for two years returned home. Then he induced his father to buy him a certificate of tuition in a business college, but the father refused to furnish him with books or a place to live, and the boy left the college. For some time after that he was employed in the rooms of the Chicago Press Club, but since being discharged has lived with his mother. About a year ago he stole his father's buggy and sold it. Last summer, after being refused money, he walked out to his father's farm in Rogers Park and burned up all the hay. Last week he again visited Rogers Park, broke into his father's house, and carried off a good share of the contents. In all of these later misdemeanors he managed to escape detection, and his mother, believing her son innocent, shielded him from the wrath of his father. Last evening he confessed them all.

Last Saturday a young man named Jacob Harris applied to Mrs. Hewitt for lodgings and consented to room with Harry. Harris hails from New York, where he says his father runs a pawnshop. He talks frankly, and is either a clever crook or a young man who is in hard luck. In his pockets were found a number of pawn-tickets, and he says he had disposed of nearly every article of clothing he possessed while vainly looking for work. He pawned his overcoat to pay his room rent, and Tuesday night he told Harry that he was almost driven to desperation. Harry then proposed a scheme for raising money by robbing his father. The old man, he said, was going out to Rogers Park Wednesday, and they could easily follow him and secure whatever money he had. Harris consented and the two went out on the early morning train. Harry led the way to his father's house, smashed the window, and raised the sash. Both climbed in, and as Mr. Hewitt had not arrived they built a fire and cooked their breakfast. Harris then weakened, but Harry laughed at him and screwed his courage up to the sticking point again. About noon they saw Mr. Hewitt coming up the walk, and both concealed themselves in one of the bedrooms up-stairs. The old man ascended the stairs, and just as he reached the upper landing Harris ran out, threw a blanket over his head, and clasped his arms around the old man's body. They clinched, struggled for a minute, and then both rolled down-stairs and into the open hallway. Then Harry ran half way down the stairs, leveled his revolver at the prostrate form of his father and fired. The bullet missed the mark and buried itself in Harris' head.

So far the stories told by the two agree, and Harry claims that he only fired to frighten his father and prevent him from crying for help. Harris says that after firing the shot Harry ran down and shoved the muzzle of his smoking weapon against the old man's head. Just as Harry was about to pull the trigger Harris knocked the weapon up and told the boy not to kill his own father. After they left the house Harris says Harry angrily exclaimed, "Why didn't you leave me alone? I would have brained him." This is the only conflicting point in their statements. They bound the old man head and foot, fastened the blanket securely around him, and then left, after robbing his pockets of $70. Harris wanted to take the train, but Harry said they would be surely caught if they did, so they started to walk to the city, a distance of about five miles. After proceeding a short distance they divided the proceeds of the crime and separated, Harris going into a roadhouse for a drink, Harry continuing down the road toward Calvary.

In the meantime Mr. Hewitt had struggled out of the ropes that bound him and had given the alarm. He did not know that his son was one of his assailants, but had recognized Harris and gave a description of the latter to Officer Fred Ebbert. The officer at once started to drive to the city, and on the way ran across Harris, whom he placed under arrest. Shortly after Harry saw the wagon coming along and jumped in. Harris pretended not to know him, but gave him a quiet nudge and Harry got out. He then boarded a street car and went home. Harris was taken to the Lake View police station, where he persistently denied any knowledge of the crime. When asked how he got out into Lake View he claimed to have rode on one of the new bobtail cars, and even gave a description of the conductor. As there are no conductors employed on these cars the officers cornered him, and he made a clean breast of it. Not until then was his wound discovered and a doctor brought in to dig the bullet out. It had lodged under the scalp. An hour after Harris made his confession young Hewitt was found seated beside his mother, assisting her in painting a floral piece. He was also locked up. The preliminary examination will be held this morning.

John H. Hewitt, the father, was found at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Oakley, No. 1148 West Harrison street, last night. He said that he suspected Harry of stealing things from his house at Rogers Park, and told him last Wednesday that if there was anything there he wanted to come when he was there and he could have it, but not to go there at other times. He then told the story of the robbery, which coincided with the confessions given above. After the robbers had gone he freed himself with difficulty and made his way to the police station, where, after Harris had been arrested, he identified him. As to Harris' story that the son tried to kill him, the father said he had been afraid of Harry for some time. Young Hewitt was married some time ago, but he and his wife separated.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF HONOR.

It Is Said to Have Occurred in Humboldt Park Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning Humboldt Park was the scene of an appeal to the code. Shortly after 7 o'clock two closed carriages drove into the south entrance, each containing one of the principals intent on vindicating his honor, his second, intent on seeing him do it, and a friendly surgeon to stanch the bleeding wounds, should any be inflicted. Seeking the western extremity of the park, behind the friendly screen of a thicket of trees and underbrush, the occupants of the carriages alighted. The weapons—swords bright and gleaming in true French style—were examined, the principals shook hands, and the bloody work began. Both were wounded. One received a thrust through the breast, while his opponent suffered a slash across the face the scar of which will remain for many a day. The men were then hustled into their carriages and driven to Richard C. Frerksen's drug store at the corner of North and California avenues. Here their wounds were dressed, and being carried back to the carriages, they were rapidly driven north on California avenue and were soon out of sight. So quietly was all this done that the park policeman, who saw the carriages drive out of the park, was not aware of what had occurred, nor were several people who saw them drive up to the drug store and away again. The only witnesses of the duel besides those immediately interested were some boys who were skating in the park. They describe one of the duelists as a large, full-bearded man with a military bearing. The other was a younger man.

Mr. Frerksen, the druggist, was very reticent about the matter, though early in the day he admitted that a duel had occurred, and that the participants were the editor of a journal devoted to the drug trade and a young medical man, and that the affair was over the hand and favor of a young woman. Their names he refused to divulge.

The fact of the duel, however, is said to be undeniable. The blood-stains in front of the drug store remain, although an attempt has been made to wash them out. In a burst of confidence the druggist showed Sergt. Kimmell of the Jefferson police the rent and bloody shirt taken from one of the wounded principals. Then the story of the boys who saw the duel and the number of persons who saw the carriages drive up and away, among whom are Mr. Sterling Eddlemann, leave little doubt that something took place. Neither the police at the park nor at the North Avenue Station were aware or would admit that they were aware of the occurrence at a late hour last night. The Jefferson police say that, as it occurred in Chicago, it is not in their jurisdiction.

MORE MONEY FOR STOCKS.

AN IMPROVEMENT SHOWN ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

Confident Buying and an Increased Use of Money Bring About the Result—The Government to Make Advanced Payments of January Interest—The Bank of England Advances Its Rate of Discount—Congressmen Lose Money in the Decline.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—There were a good many empty chairs in Wall street brokers' offices today. A good many paper fortunes have disappeared. A good many lambs have been shorn. A good many speculators speculate no more. Such a shaking up and shaking out as the panicky hours of yesterday brought about is not to be speedily forgotten. The limp and lame hobble slowly. Though Louis Marx is the only one of all the army of big losers who was forced to the wall, he has many a companion in distress whose bruises will not find balm enough to soothe their sorrows in many days to come. One firm, whose office is in Exchange place, is credited with losses of over $300,000. Another man on the same street added $200,000 or more to his fortune. Addison Cammack's profits are estimated at figures that seem simply fabulous. Here is a story in contrast to that: A man whose name it would be brutal to print went down into Wall street worth about $12,000 a month or so ago. Like most men new to stock exchange speculation, he had a "theory"—a theory bound to make him rich. He entered a broker's office with $2,000 in cash, his remaining $10,000 being invested in a cozy home up near Harlem. Following in the "bull" wake, he made money; his $2,000 swelled to $8,000—on paper. He spread out his line of stocks. He even drew $2,000 more by mortgaging his house. Then came the liquidation of recent days, culminating with Wednesday's crash. Poor fellow! His first investment, his paper profits—yes, and the house, too—every penny he owned in the world—all were swept in a jiffy out of sight. Nor is this case an altogether exceptional one. The list of men who in Wall street's vernacular have been "wiped out" would crowd this column in small type. Louis Marx is likely to be again on his feet soon. He has not lacked offers of assistance. Generous brother brokers hurried to call upon him yesterday, or send him word that they would be glad to give him such a lift as he might need. Marx isn't one of the kind of men who could be kept down any how. Under present circumstances he will quickly be able to resume his old-time activity and prominence on the street.

Money was tight again this morning, and at one time the loaning rate was as high as ¼ per day—90 per cent per annum. But many things combined to help the rate down, and at the close of the day's business all the money wanted was readily obtainable at about 6 per cent. Jay Gould and Russell Sage, who are charged with chief responsibility for tying up money early in the week, were reported to be large lenders.

Nearly $1,000,000 in gold reached New York from France today, and $4,000,000 more is on the way. The Treasury Department, too, anxious to relieve apparent distress, issued an order offering to pay at once and without any rebate the interest due Jan. 1 on the 4 per cent Government bonds. These bonds aggregate in round numbers $738,000,000, and the quarterly interest (1 per cent) due Jan. 1 amounts to $7,380,000.

These things gave much courage to the "bulls," and they are now inclined to rally for a new campaign. The "bears" still insist that there are several weak spots in the market, and prophesy further liquidation. Many conservative people indorse this view of the market, and, while much inclined to now consider stocks generally a safe investment, advise a good deal of discretion in purchases. Such firms as Kissam, Whitney & Co., R. P. Flower & Co., Moore & Schley, P. J. Goodhart & Co., Prince & Whiteley, Francis P. Trowbridge, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Green & Bateman advised their customers today that the situation was much clearer, the worst was over, and investments carefully made would prove profitable. It was generally agreed that London was a heavy buyer in this market today.

Irving A. Evans, one of the most prominent brokers of Boston, sent this dispatch to a personal friend here:

"Boston market is in good condition. No man is overloaded. Money is absolutely easier than at any time since last August, and the recent money market in New York must be fictitious. New York can draw on Boston for $3,000,0000, and then money will not be above 4 per cent at the clearing-house."

Influence of the Reagan Bill.

If Mr. Reagan had been around Wall street yesterday his ears might have tingled. Some of the brokers have an indistinct idea that he is some sort of a guerrilla, and the majority speak of him as a statesman of the dynamite stamp. Many do not believe that the Inter-State Commerce bill has the slightest chance of ever becoming a law, but for all that some think it will continue to exert a powerful influence in monetary circles until definitly disposed of. Russell Sage said that there had "been a tendency toward a stringent money market for the last sixty days. I think today's break is more sudden and severe than many bargained for. Another point: just take a glance at that Reagan bill and see if you are surprised at today's market. That bill alone has had a most unsettling effect on the holders of all railroad securities. People are alarmed at it, and I with many others think it would be hurtful if passed. It ought to be defeated."

Roswell P. Flower thought that the New York & New England affair had done much to precipitate the trouble. "But above all that," he added, "has been the fear of complications arising out of the Reagan bill. I am rather inclined to think that the bill, pernicious as it is, will be passed. Our railroads extend over a larger area than those of any other country on the face of the earth and they have always been successfully managed, and the Reagan bill, putting the roads practically in the hands of the Government, is undemocratic and harmful. A great deal of money was lost by weak bulls in the street today, but I believe that after the new year is ushered in there will be an improvement."

Fluctuations of the Day.

The market was higher today as a natural reaction after so great a break as that of yesterday. It opened ⅛ to 1 per cent higher than it closed for the most active speculative stocks, but dropped back by 12:30 to about last night's prices. In the afternoon, however, there was an almost buoyant upward reaction, which left all the active stocks higher at the close than last night. But the causes which produced the break yesterday are in full operation still. They are first the fact that all conservative people are convinced that the prices of the cheap stocks are too high, and the consequent movement of the banks to refuse to advance on them except at much lower prices. This locks up the capital of the bull cliques in larger margins in cheap stocks. The uneasiness which this has caused in money circles, combined with the natural stringency of money at this time of the year, has made a pinch in the money market. There has probably also been some manipulation of money, but all things together have made the rates for money today at the exchange on stock collaterals range from ⅛ to 1-16 of 1 per cent per diem. The Bank of England has recognized the situation and today advanced its rate of discount. There is also reason to believe that the liquidation in the most conspicuous cliqued stocks has only been to a limited extent and is yet to come, though the cliques are strong and may defer it indefinitly. The market closed strong at near the best prices of the day. After the great decline yesterday forenoon there was a natural reaction from the covering of shorts in the afternoon, and there was some apparent effort on the part of the bull cliques to reinforce the reaction, and consequently prices of the leading speculative stocks that are known to be in the hands of cliques were opened at an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ over last night. This was notably the case with Reading, which opened 1 per cent higher, at 38; New England ⅝ higher, at 48⅝; Louisville ⅜ higher, at 61¼; Lackawanna 1 higher, at 133⅞; New York Central 1½ higher, at 113; St. Paul ⅛ higher, at 91. Jersey Central was unchanged at 5½ and Richmond Terminal unchanged at 34. It was, however, soon apparent that the trading and speculative public had not recovered confidence either in the stocks or in the ability of the cliques to advance them, and these prices brought selling orders which in the first fifteen minutes caused a loss of half of the opening advances. After the first forty-five minutes the market became very much less active and at times after 11 o'clock it was dull, as the room-traders waited for developments, and while they waited prices sagged pretty steadily until 12:30, at which hour the majority of the active stocks, and especially those which had opened at considerable advances over last night, were from ⅛ to 1¾ per cent lower than last night. This was notably the case with Reading, Louisville, St. Paul, and Richmond Terminal. Of this class of manipulated stocks New England was held the firmest and Jersey Central almost as much so. The general opinion is that after all the cliques in all the above stocks succeeded in selling only a small part of their holdings, and that they will be to some extent compelled to support them to prevent greater loss. The Reading plan being practically unchanged from what was proposed months ago does not inspire any more confidence in its acceptance than it did after discussion then, and the prospect for that property has not been improved by the publication of the proposed terms.

In the afternoon the strength of the market became its feature. The best prices were made shortly before the close, and the close was firm. The principal changes were: Advanced—Tennessee Coal & Iron, Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, 4; New York & New England, 3¾; New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred, 3½; Canada Southern, 2⅞; Mobile & Ohio, Wabash preferred, and Norfolk & Western preferred, each 2⅝; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and Michigan Central, each 2½; St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 2¼; Ontario & Western and Oregon Railway & Navigation, each 2⅛; Rock Island, Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg preferred, Denver & Rio Grande, do preferred, East Tennessee and second preferred, Lake Shore, Norfolk & Western and St. Paul & Duluth each 2; Union Pacific, 1⅞; Richmond & West Point, and Lackawanna, each 1⅝; Kansas & Texas, New Jersey Central, Erie preferred, Northern Pacific, Oregon & Transcontinental, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Philadelphia Company, and Omaha, each 1½; Green Bay, 1⅜; Atlantic & Pacific, New York Central, New York, Susquehanna & Western, Wabash, Western Union, each 1¼; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore preferred, Pacific Mail, and Texas Pacific, each 1⅛; Northwestern, St. Paul preferred, East Tennessee first preferred, Long Island, Ohio & Mississippi, Reading, and Pullman, each 1. Decline—Alton & Terre Haute 4½, and Oregon Improvement 1.

IN THIS CITY.

Chicago's Share of the Transactions.

It is estimated in Wall street that Chicago's share of the transactions of the Stock Exchange average daily close to one-fifth. This would make the amount of business contributed by this city to the enormous total of the exchange transactions Wednesday about 200,000 shares. The commissions paid on this amount represent what is a snug little fortune to many mortals. It appeared to be generally understood that the army of small Chicago speculators were sufferers in the collapse Wednesday. They were generally loaded with "fancies," "cats and dogs," as the non-dividend stocks are called in brokers' phraseology, and these stocks marked the greatest decline. The more astute speculators had taken warning from the cloud of telegrams last week and the early days of this predicting a break in prices, and had trimmed their sails.

Shrewd observers said it had been an eventful week in the bucket-shops. The thousands of small traders who patronize these places were inclined to the short side Tuesday, and on the break which occurred the afternoon of that day realized very handsomely. One shop was said to have been kept busy paying out profits all one afternoon. The following morning the crowd bought, expecting a reaction after the slump, but encountered another break instead. Then it shifted to the short side, Reading being the favorit. The upturn which came later was sufficient to wipe out the slender margins of scores of them and to return to the bucket-shops some of the money they had lost the day before. One shop is said to have won on the fluctuations in Reading alone nearly $5,000.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The Panic the Result of the Collapse of Stock Operations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Mr. Trenholm, Controller of the Currency, was asked this afternoon what he thought of the situation in Wall street today, so far as the banks are concerned. He said, in substance: "I learned nothing that led me to think that the banks are at all involved in the panic. I have received telegrams from the Presidents of several banks, and they all concur in ascribing the present trouble to the collapse of stock operations. The more experienced and conservative bankers had foreseen this, and consequently were prepared for it. So far as my information goes, none of the banks are implicated with any persons reported as embarrassed by the panic. Here is a telegram I have just received from a gentleman in New York in whose judgment I have great confidence:

Market better; money stringency confined to Wall street. Many banks' conservative course lately regarding fancy stocks partly causes the stringency. Unless failures occur, the worst is over. No signs of weakness among the banks.

Advance Interest Payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment without rebate of the interest due Jan. 1, 1887, on United States 4 per cent bonds of the loan of 1907, amounting to about $9,000,000, and also the interest on the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Company, upon the presentation of the coupon and interest checks at the Treasury at Washington or at any of the Sub-Treasuries. Checks for registered interest will be mailed to bondholders as soon as prepared.

Treasurer Jordan said this afternoon, in speaking of the situation in Wall street, that he had received information from there today which shows that the demand for money is excessive at high rates. The action of the department, however, in anticipating the January interest on 4 per cents was taken, he said, without reference to New York, being intended to meet the general need of the country by distributing money to banks in all sections—in Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other Sub-Treasury cities, as well as in New York. While exchange on New York is at a discount, checks will be paid at other Sub-Treasury points in preference.

Congressmen Caught by the Decline.

Yesterday's break in Wall street did more to disturb Congress than tariff agitation. Stock gambling among a number of Senators and quite a number of members of the Lower House is a daily transaction. The average Congressional operator is a bull, so that when the day's pinch set in it included among the suckers nearly all the Congressional dealers. One New York member was done up for over $30,000, another for $17,000, and a third for a not much less amount. The Senators given to stock gambling are principally from the West. Plumb is a heavy operator. Mitchell of Oregon is usually in the market, and has made successful deals. Spooner now and again takes a whirl in Western railroad stock, and has made more than one good turn. The Senators are beginning to so like the stock tiger that a proposition of a local stock broker to put a wire in the Senate wing for their accommodation is not met with disfavor. Over on the House side a broker's firm has a wire in the building, and quotations are had hourly. Yesterday, for some reason, these were not forthcoming. Among the large brokers yesterday there was so much demoralization that some of them would not take orders unless predicated upon an absolute delivery of the stock ordered. The smaller bucket-shops were squeezed for about $7,000.

IN LONDON.

The Advance in the Bank of England Rate of Discount.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The financial markets today were animated and distinctly bullish. Investors preponderated. It was reported that a heavy block of bullion had been ordered for shipment to the United States. Owing to the disorganization of exchange there was but little arbitrage business doing. A feature of the day was the firmness of consols, which closed at 100 7-16 for money and 100⅝ for account. The arrival from New York of the opening prices of stocks there today caused no special feature on the London Stock Exchange. The market, following the lead of the New York tone, was steady. The prevailing feeling in the market in regard to the fall in American securities was that the worst is over, and everybody rushed to buy. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. The increase in the bank rate caused a slight reaction, but street prices after the official closing of the market at 4 o'clock p. m. closed quiet. The changes in prices were fractional and unimportant. There was nothing doing in the arbitrage business.

DR. BIRD ENTERS A DENIAL.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL'S PHYSICIAN TELLS HIS STORY.

The Accusations of the Woman's Husband Refuted in Detail—The Big Medicine Man Never Familiar with His Patient—Counsel for Gen. Butler Decides Not to Call His Client—The Duke of Marlborough's Confession Creates a Sensation—Witnesses Denounced.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The taking of evidence in the Campbell divorce case was finished today, and the trial was far advanced toward completion by the speeches of counsel for the corespondents. Only two witnesses were examined—one, the Duke of Marlborough's business agent, who corroborated the Duke's statements regarding certain visits to Blenheim; the other, Dr. Bird, who finished his testimony denying all impropriety between himself and Lady Colin. In parts his evidence was interesting, as showing very peculiar habits of life. He was asked:

"During the time at Leigh Court were there any relations between you and Lady Colin except those of a friend and medical man?"

"None whatever."

"Now, in regard to the story of the letter found in your instrument-case?"

"Lady Colin was 10 years of age when she wrote that letter. The letter was written to Mrs. Bolton, her sister. It was from her that I got it. She was tearing up a number of old letters. I asked her to give me this letter. As I was going to Leigh Court on the following day I said I would have some fun with Lady Colin out of it."

The presence of this letter in Dr. Bird's case was considered a very suspicious incident. A long examination followed regarding Lady Colin's alleged sickness, but no new facts were brought out.

Concerning Dr. Bird going to sleep in Lady Colin's room the testimony showed that he was there in the afternoon and saw Lord Colin at 7 o'clock in the evening of that occasion. The doctor dined at the house on Lord Colin's invitation, and after dinner went to Lady Colin's room. The doctor continued: "Lady Colin was ill under the influence of opium. I had given her some that afternoon. I staid with her some time. Lord Colin came about 11 o'clock. I had gone to sleep. He woke me up. I do not remember what was said."

Justice Butt—Did you go to sleep in Lady Colin's room?

Witness—Yes.

Sir E. Clark—Was any objection or complaint make by Lord Colin about your being there?

Witness—None, but he appeared surprised to see me there. The light was low and Lady Colin was very drowsy. As I sat in the chair I went to sleep.

"Did it strike you as an odd thing that you should fall asleep in a lady's bedroom?"

"Not then, but, looking back to what happened, it may seem so."

"Did Lord Colin look surprised?"

"Well, the room was dark, and I thought he seemed surprised that I was there."

"Did he put his surprise in words?"

"I have no doubt that he did."

On the conclusion of Dr. Bird's examination Gen. Butler's lawyer announced that the General would not be examined, upon which the Judge said sharply: "A gentleman in the situation of Gen. Butler, looking to the circumstances, ought, I think, if he is an innocent man, to come into court. I say that without the slightest hesitation." Gen. Butler's counsel protested against this statement, but could obtain no modification of it.

The Duke's Counsel Speaks.

The Attorney-General then began to address the jury on behalf of the Duke of Marlborough. He said the jury were asked to ruin Lady Colin's character because the Duke of Marlborough was a man proved to have been guilty of acts of gross immorality. Actuated by motives of jealousy, Lord Colin had thought fit to twist and distort the ordinary incidents of his wife's life into evidence of adultery. Whatever might be the sins for which the Duke of Marlborough had to account, he had in that case sacrificed himself with the certain knowledge that he must still further injure what character he had left. He had not shrunk in the slightest degree from putting himself into the box and giving a perfectly full statement. Mr. Finlay had suggested that it was not right that such a lady should be meeting and talking in society with a man of the well-known character of the Duke of Marlborough. The jury would remember that Lady Colin asked her husband, when she received instructions to tell them to stop calling, whether he meant that she was to cut them and not recognize them in society. Lord Colin replied no, that he did not mean that; all he meant was that he did not like them to call because of their evident admiration of Lady Colin. As to the Marquis of Blandford's social intercourse with Lady Colin, it was evident that Lord Colin did not wish to terminate it, or why did he, after he had given the injunction to his wife, visit Lord Blandford's house and dine there? With regard to another point, he wished to put it to the jury what was their opinion of the charge persistently maintained of adultery on such evidence as was before them. If such intercourse as had been shown were evidences of adultery, then it would necessarily follow that no man or woman in the Kingdom would be safe. There was a lady staying with her father and mother at Paris. She casually met Lord Blandford, whom she had known a considerable length of time in England. The only intimacy that occurred was that which might be expected from their previous acquaintance. Unless they were to lay down the dictum that any woman who spoke to a man who had been through the divorce court must be held to be guilty there was really nothing in the evidence against Lady Colin. As to the Paris visit, it was in evidence that Lady Colin knew she was being watched. Consequently, what intimacy there was between herself and Lord Blandford was such as she was not afraid of having known. He might say that the whole of the evidence which had been produced was evidence of conspiracy, evidence of perjury, evidence of forgery. They must give the Duke of Marlborough credit for this, that, although he had heard the weakness of the case made out against Lady Colin and the strength of the case she had made out, he came to the conclusion that while hoping that he would not be obliged to tell the circumstances under which he went to Purfleet he was determined that if he were pressed he would reveal all.

The Other Corespondents.

Mr. Gully for Capt. Shaw and Mr. Murphy for Gen. Butler followed with short addresses, simply denying that any evidence existed to hold their clients.

The Solicitor-General, for Dr. Bird, spoke at length. He said that from the conduct of the case he could see in the positions taken by Lord Colin's counsel there were three points: First, that if a man and woman were alone together in circumstances where adultery was possible they were sure to commit it; second, that if a man charged with adultery does not deny it he confesses that he is guilty; third, that if a man charged with adultery did deny it he convicts himself of perjury as well as of the offense charged. If such canons as these were adopted the court would become the pest-house of modern society. It was monstrous that charges of that kind should be made on the class of evidence brought forward on the present occasion, and then, when a man came into the witness-box to deny the charges, he should be treated by voice, demeanor, and gesture as if he came simply to perjure himself. Let the jury recall to mind the charges made against Bird. One of the charges was that he had been guilty of adultery with Lady Colin; the other that he had connived with Dr. Hicks either in procuring or concealing a miscarriage. On what sort of evidence were these charges made? The second charge was a criminal one, and was put in incidentally because Lord Colin seemed to rake up every possible charge against everybody connected with the matter. He then went on to point out that although all these things were known to Lord Colin before the first trial, although he had been suspicious previously of Blandford and Shaw, they had it in evidence from him that he had not at that time entertained any suspicion of Dr. Bird. Dr. Bird went up after dinner to the bedchamber—a warm and dark room—and there, sitting in a chair, fell asleep. What conceivable ground was there in that for suggesting that any improper familiarity in deed or word had taken place between Dr. Bird and Lady Colin. The fact was his being asleep could not suggest that he was indulging in any wicked familiarity either in demeanor or word with Lady Colin.

The Defendant's Argument.

Mr. Finlay followed for Lord Colin in a long and bitter speech. He said Lady Miles had said Amelia Watson was found sitting on Lord Colin's knee, he being in his night dress, with her arm around his neck. She afterward said that a week later she taxed Lord Colin with the fact that Amelia Watson was his mistress, and that he replied, "Young men must have these little amusements." He would not again comment on the improbability of Lady Miles' story, neither would he deal with the preposterous story of the prayer-book in the famous charge against Amelia Watson. It was one brought forward with utter recklesness. They had the evidence of Drs. Godson and Gibbon, both of whom had examined her, and both declared her to be a virgin. Lady Miles was convicted, if ever a woman was convicted, of bringing forward an infamous charge, which she must have known was untrue. The charge was first suggested in order to get Lord Colin to withdraw his petition. It was put forward to shield a guilty woman. It was only because Lord Colin would take no notice of it that it had been heard of again. It was brought forward by Lady Miles in the interest of Lady Colin after consultation with her. Reading extracts from Lady Miles' letters, counsel put it to the jury whether such words as "If you cannot divorce her let her divorce you" did not mean "go and commit adultery," when, in the language of Lady Miles, he would get rid of a dragging chain and have a nice little woman for a companion, in addition to some advantages in the way of money. The proposal that was made by Lady Miles was dishonorable and immoral. He declined to accept it. Lord Colin had been to blame in putting himself in the way of contracting disease, as he had done in 1870 and 1876. It was injudicious for Lord Colin to disregard the advice of friends and allow the marriage to be celebrated when the state of his health would not permit the ordinary life of married people. Throughout an attempt had been made to lead the jury to suppose that Lord Colin was suffering from something in the nature of a contagious complaint. But after the evidence had been given the jury knew there was no foundation for that suggestion.

The court then adjourned, having first arranged that the jury should be paid $5 a day for their services, and also should privately see Lord Colin's former house, No. 79 Cadogan square.

Marlborough's Confession.

During the cross-examination of the Duke of Marlborough yesterday the following questions were asked:

"Do you swear your letters to Lady Colin have been always of an entirely innocent character?"

"Quite so."

"Proceedings were taken in 1877 against you for adultery with Lady Aylesford?"

"Yes."

"Have you committed adultery with Lady Aylesford under her husband's roof?"

"Yes." [Sensation.]

"Lord Aylesford being an old friend of Spencer?"

"That is quite untrue. I lived for a day or two under that name there."

"Lady Blandford forgave that desertion and afterward came to live with you again?"

"Yes."

"You then went off again with Lady Aylesford?"

"No."

"You then again committed adultery with Lady Aylesford?"

"Yes."

"Under what name were you at Purfleet?"

"Mr. Perry."

"Was there a Mrs. Perry with you?"

"There was."

"Who was she?"

"A lady about London."

"Where does she live?"

"In Pimlico. I only remember the name of the street."

"Then may I take it that it was your feeling for that woman of the town that made you make that false statement to the Attorney-General?"

"No; it was from the greatest possible disinclination to be mixed up in the matter."

This closed the day's hearing. The excitement was quickly transferred from the court to the streets, where the evening papers containing the confessions of a Duke sold faster than they could be printed. It is related in the London clubs that the Duke of Marlborough has been watched by no less than eight detectives during the last summer. They were working in the interests of eight suspicious husbands. Since his return to town to attend the Colin Campbell trial five out of the eight detectives are again on the track of the bald-headed little Duke.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Seekers for Legislative Offices in Springfield—Judge Gresham Not a Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—W. F. Calhoun of Clinton, one of the candidates for Speaker of the House, spent today in the city. He was conservative in the statement of his own prospects, but said he was fighting every inch of the ground, and was not merely a candidate for the Chairmanship of a good committee. He intimated that his strength would be considerably more in the caucus than his competitors suspected.

F. A. Freer, Sergeant-at-Arms of the last Senate, is here. He is looking after Senator Berggren's candidacy for Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, and says he does not want his old position. He had a conference with Senator-elect McGrath of the Thirty-second District and Pierson of the Twenty-seventh, both of whom are understood to favor Berggren.

Representative Scharlau of Cook today secured lodgings for the session for himself and Representative Chase. He visited Secretary Dement in the afternoon, and presumably his name is upon the little book in the Secretary's desk which contains the list of members who want places for friends.

Treasurer-elect Tanner is here making arrangements for assuming office in January. It is understood his bond is practically perfected, but nothing is known definitly about the two clerkships in the office. The only other patronage the Treasury has is four watchmen.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Senator Wheeler said today that he was not a candidate for President pro tem. of the Senate in the sense of making a canvass for the position, but, of course, would feel highly honored in case he was elected. It is generally believed here that Mr. Wheeler is after the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Advices from New York say that in a private letter to an ex-Judge of that city written since the Wabash receivership decision, Judge Gresham says: "Allow me to assure you that I am out of politics, with no desire whatever to enter upon a political career. I never expect nor do I wish to hold another political office. Accept my thanks for your kind expressions."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Judge Edwards of the St. Louis County Circuit Court, in the Klein-Vallian contest, today issued a writ calling upon Recorder Hoblitzell to open the ballot-boxes and recount the votes. In the recent election for Judge of the Circuit Court the face of the returns showed that Mr. Vallian was elected by a small majority. Mr. Klein contested the election and applied to Judge Edwards for a writ compelling the Recorder to open the ballot-boxes and recount the votes, with the above result.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Constitutional Convention today repealed that section of the ordinance adopted at the first session which forbids the State Government from exercising other than preliminary powers until the State shall be admitted into the Union. The Legislature will adjourn to meet again in May, with the avowed purpose of undertaking to set the machinery of the State Government in motion, even if Congress has not admitted the State, so as to test the legality of the Statehood movement in some way in the Federal courts.

Fires.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Penn Lumber Company's saw and planing mills at Ironton were destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,800; insured for $17,800 in various companies. Three hundred thousand feet of lumber were also destroyed.

BROOKLYN, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn Creamery, owned by Talbott & Spencer and valued at $5,000, burned this morning. No insurance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The gin-house of Fred Hanger, with machinery, cotton, and cotton-seed, was burned to the ground in this place today. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $3,500. A large amount of cotton was destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A fire in Ceres yesterday morning destroyed the post-office and seven other buildings. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $17,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The extensive box and shook factory of E. H. Barnes & Co. in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $33,000.

Goods in the show-window of T. A. Harney's clothing store, No. 993 West Madison street, caught fire from a gas-jet. A plate-glass window valued at $125 and $100 worth of goods were destroyed. The blaze was extinguished by Officer Pembroke.

WOULD MEET THE BROWNS

VON DER AHE ACCEPTS A CHALLENGE TO PLAY THE GIANTS.

It Is in the Nature of a Bluff and for $10,000, but Does Not Frighten the St. Louisan—The Match to Be of Seven Games, to Take Place in the Spring—Association Officers Elected—Sale of Thoroughbred Horses at Lexington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Base-ball men in the city were thrown into a state of violent excitement today when it was announced that the St. Louis Browns, the champions of the world, had been challenged by the New York Giants to play a series of games for a stake of $10,000, best four out of seven. John B. Day, President of the "Giants," walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and, meeting Chris Von Der Ahe, the President of the Browns, said to him excitedly: "I understand, Mr. Von Der Ahe, that you say the New York Giants are a third-class club." Von Der Ahe replied that it was third in the games for the championship this year.

"Well, I will challenge you to play for $10,000 next spring," cried Day, still more excitedly, and shaking a handful of bills in the air.

"All right," said Von Der Ahe, "and I will play you with seven men with your manager, Jim Mutrie, for umpire."

A forfeit of $250 a side was placed in the hands of Manager Decker of the Baltimore club and the men separated. Three of the games will be played on the polo-grounds and three in St. Louis. If it should be necessary to play the seventh it will be played on neutral grounds.

American Association Officers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—At today's session of the American Base-Ball Association officers and committees were elected as follows: Chairman, Zach Phelps; Board of Directors, Cincinnati club, A. S. Stern; Cleveland, George Howe; Athletics, William Sharsig; Brooklyn, Charles Byrne. The Schedule Committee consists of representatives of the St. Louis, Baltimore, and Metropolitan clubs; Arbitration Committee, Brooklyn, Louisville, and St. Louis clubs; Finance Committee, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and St. Louis clubs; and Joint Rule Committee, Louisville, Cleveland, and Baltimore clubs.

Opposed to the Base-Ball Monopoly.

NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 16.—George M. Ballard, last year's President of the Eastern Base-Ball League, in an interview urges managers of clubs belonging to the minor leagues all over the country to call a convention to band themselves together and fight the National League and the American Association. By uniting in stringent rules for blacklisting and reserving players Mr. Ballard believes that the minor leagues can break up the monopoly in base-ball players.

THE TURF.

Sale of Thoroughbreds at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The thoroughbred sales continued today, Mr. S. D. Bruce offering the balance of his catalog, some twenty head, and was immediately followed by Mr. William Easton, of the American Horse and Cattle Exchange of America, who disposed of fifty head. Good prices were obtained throughout, especially for the latter sale, Grimaldi selling to Dave Pulsifer, of Chicago, for $3,500. Fonso, the sire of Bob Fisher, Font, and other winners, sold for $7,800 to R. A. Swigert and William Cassius Goodloe, both of this city. Hyder Ali brought $3,500 from Jim Murphy, former trainer for J. B. Haggin. Details of selling follow:

S. D. Bruce's catalog:

No. 89. Plantress, chestnut filly, foaled 1884, by Flood, dam Planetia, by Planet—Buckner Woodford, Paris, Ky., $750.

No. 91. Chestnut colt, foaled May 21, 1885, by imp. Rossifer, dam Glencairne, by imp. Glenelg—Charles Littlefield, Jerome Park, $100.

No. 92. Chestnut colt, foaled April 23, 1885, by imp. Rossifer, dam Wissahickon, by imp. Leamington.

No. 93. Chestnut coal, foaled April 16, 1885, by imp. Rossifer, dam Minnie D., by Longfellow.

No. 94. Bay colt, foaled April 25, 1885, by imp. Rayon d'Or, dam imp. Clemency, by Springfield—J. H. Fenton, Chicago, $375.

No. 96. Bay filly, foaled April 18, 1885, by imp. Rossifer, dam Holmdel, by imp. Leamington—W. Lakeland, Brighton Beach, $250.

No. 97. Bay filly, foaled May 6, 1885, by imp. Fechter, dam Henlopen, by Aristides—B. Woodford, Paris, Ky., $650.

No. 98. Bay filly, foaled April 21, 1885, by imp. Rossifer, dam Round Dan, by War Dance—B. Woodford, Paris, Ky., $510.

No. 101. Florence E., brown filly, foaled 1882, by Reform, dam Emily Fuller, by imp. Eclipse—Chinn & Morgan, Harrodsburg, Ky., $1,250.

No. 104. La Farondolle, chestnut filly, foaled 1884, by Baden Baden, dam Gold Vase, by Bullion—G. H. Clay, Lexington, Ky., $320.

American Horse Exchange catalog:

No. 1. Grimaldi, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Lisbon, dam Nora, by imp. Sovereign—D. T. Pulsifer, Chicago, $3,500.

No. 2. Phil Lee, chestnut colt, foaled 1883, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Verbena, by Virgil—G. B. Morris, $775.

No. 3. Fagin, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Lisbon, dam Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George—W. H. Timmons, New York, $500.

No. 4. Valor, brown colt, foaled 1883, by Virgil, dam a sister to Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian—W. T. Woodward, Lexington, Ky., $175.

No. 5. Emma Johnson, brown filly, foaled 1883, by Jils Johnson, dam Susan Queen, by Asteroid—G. Straus, Lexington, Ky., $750.

No. 5½. Aspinwall (brother to Springbok), foaled 1875, by imp. Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington—Charles Boyle, Toronto, $160.

No. 6. Hettie S., chestnut filly, foaled 1883, by imp. Great Tom, dam Vanilla, by Jack Malone—L. A. Legge, Minneapolis, $925.

No. 7. Trance, chestnut filly, foaled 1883, by Blue Eyes, dam Vision, by Long John—Lone Star stables, Creston, Ia., $510.

No. 8. Felicilir, brown colt, foaled 1883, by Virgil, dam Felicia, by imp. Phaeton—W. M. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., $1,400.

No. 8½. Con Cregan, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Ten Broeck, dam Platina, by Lexington—W. A. Voigt, Pineville, Miss., $400.

No. 9. Azan, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Aristides, dam Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Charles Ochs, New York, $200.

No. 10. Barak, bay colt, foaled 1884, by imp. King Ban, dam Modiste—Not sold.

No. 11. Gadabout, chestnut colt, foaled 1884, by Ten Broeck, dam Netty Brady, by Jack Malone—W. H. McCorkle, Lexington, Ky., $500.

No. 12. Cora L., bay filly, foaled 1884, by King Alfonso, dam Mary L., by Voucher—J. H. Norris, Spring Station, Ky., $570.

No. 13. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by Wanderer, dam Kiss-Me-Quick, by imp. King Ernest—Carroll & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., $1,200.

No. 14. Lilith, bay filly, foaled 1884, by Ten Broeck, dam Glenella, by imp. Glenelg—Charles Boyle, Toronto, $625.

No. 15. Brodhead, bay colt, foaled 1884, by King Alfonso, dam Emeti, by Asteroid—G. W. Scroggins, Louisville, Ky., $135.

No. 16. Bannockburn, bay colt, foaled 1884, by imp. King Ban, dam Favoress, by imp. Maccaroon—Not sold.

No. 17. Jim Murphy, bay colt, foaled 1884, by Fellowcraft, dam Lady Mansfield, by Concord—J. M. Isola, Mount Sterling, Ky., $300.

No. 18. Waifer, bay filly, foaled 1884, by imp. Dalnacardoch, dam Wave by Waverly—W. E. Sims, Paris, Ky., $300.

No. 19. Ban Nail, chestnut filly, foaled 1884, by imp. King Ban, dam Miss Nailer, by Longfellow—C. H. Gillock, Nashville, $1,700.

No. 20. Chestnut filly, foaled 1884, by Plenipo, dam Lulu, by Pat Maloy—P. Wolverton, Indianapolis, $185.

No. 21. The Dude, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Monarchist, dam Colisseum, by Colossus—J. W. Guest, Danville, Ky., $300.

No. 22. Sour Mash, bay gelding, foaled 1883, by imp. King Ban, dam Florac, by War Dance—Charles Ochs, New York, $425.

No. 23. Somerset, brown gelding, foaled 1884, by Algerine or imp. Rayon d'Or, dam Nannie H., by imp. Glen Athol—P. McCauley, Lafayette, Ind., $110.

No. 24. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by Charley Howard, dam by Blacklock—P. Wolverton, Indianapolis, $230.

No. 25. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by imp Brigadier, dam Nannie Mack, by imp. Intruder—W. L. Cassidy, St. Louis, $615.

No. 26. Mollie B. B., brown filly, by imp. Brigadier, dam Bonnie Harold, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—W. B. Jennings, Moberly, Mo., $410.

No. 27. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by imp. Glengarry, dam Mollie Wynne, by Bullion—P. W. Poor, Lexington, Ky., $500.

No. 28. Greener, bay gelding, foaled 1884, by Longfellow, dam Lizzie Bate, by Jack Sheppard—Clifton Bell, Denver, $350.

No. 29. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by imp. Glengarry, dam Poca Wiley, by Muggins—W. Lakeland, Brighton Beach, $400.

No. 30. Hyder Ali, bay horse, foaled 1872, by imp. Leamington, dam Lady Duke, by Lexington—James Murphy, Lexington, Ky., $3,500.

No. 31. Fonso, chestnut horse, foaled 1877, by King Alfonso, dam imp. Weatherwitch, by Weatherbit—Goodloe & Swigert, Lexington, $7,800.

No. 31½. Sir Peter, bay colt, foaled 1882, by King Alfonso, dam Janet, by Lightning—Foxhall Keene, New York, $300.

No. 32. Speculator (imported), brown horse, foaled 1873, by Speculum, dam Sweetbread, by Duneany—John Kerwin, Clinton, Ia., $320.

No. 33. Gen. Harding, chestnut horse, foaled 1881, by imp. Great Tom, dam Liza Davis, by Whirlwind—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky., $2,100.

No. 34. Zaidee, bay mare, foaled 1880, by imp. Intruder, dam Dixie, by Revenue; bred to Hyder Ali—W. E. Simms, Paris, Ky., $425.

No. 35. Jenny Rowett, bay mare, foaled 1872, by Uncle Vic, dam Mamona, by imp. Sovereign; bred to Hyder Ali—Chinn & Morgan, $800.

No. 36. Mary Rowett, bay mare, foaled 1871, by Uncle Vic, dam Mamona, by imp. Sovereign; bred to Hyder Ali—Chinn & Morgan, $800.

No. 37. Madam Rowett, bay mare, foaled 1878, by Uncle Vic, dam Mamona, by imp. Sovereign; bred to Hyder Ali—J. B. Prather.

No. 38. Ella G., chestnut mare, foaled 1869, by Colossus, dam Estella, by imp. Australian; bred to Hyder Ali—B. G. Thomas, Lexington, $335.

No. 39. Lady Walker, brown mare, foaled 1870, by Therit, dam Etta, by Star Davis; bred to Hyder Ali—G. W. Scroggins, Louisville, $300.

No. 40. Susie Linwood, chestnut mare, foaled 1870, by Mammon, dam Amanda Buford, by Revenue; bred to Hyder Ali—Charles Boyle, Toronto, $260.

No. 41. Amanda Brown, bay mare, foaled 1882, by Hyder Ali, dam Cousin Etta, by Uncle Vic; bred to Panique—Mike Welch, New Orleans, $500.

No. 42. Belzoni, bay mare, foaled 1877, by imp. Billet, dam Sally Renfro, by Jack Malone Jr.; bred to Hyder Ali—A. B. Watts, Farmingdale, Ill., $510.

No. 43. Leona, bay mare, foaled 1873, by Prolific, dam Peri, by Hurricane; bred to Hyder Ali—G. W. Scroggins, Louisville, $500.

No. 44. Edith Rowett, chestnut mare, foaled 1880, by imp. Intruder, dam Mamona, by imp. Sovereign; bred to Hyder Ali—Not sold.

No. 45. Mary Wyatt, bay mare, foaled 1872, by Capt. Reeder, dam Lady Warren, by imp. Sovereign—Chris Doyle, St. Louis, $150.

No. 46. Anna Belle, chestnut mare, foaled 1872, by Prolific, dam, by imp. Arab Massoud; bred to Hyder Ali—D. E. Hoover, Taylorville, Ill., $185.

No. 47. Emma Howard, chestnut mare, foaled 1878, by Aaron Pennington, dam Trefle, by Bodine; bred to Hyder Ali—C. Doyle, St. Louis, $270.

No. 48. Kitty, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Uncle Vic, dam Kitty O'Neil, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; bred to Hyder Ali—J. T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky., $450.

No. 49. Mollie Ward, bay mare, foaled 1879, by imp. Intruder, dam Kate Ward, by Lexington; bred to Hyder Ali—C. Doyle, St. Louis, $275.

No. 50. Maggie Merrill, brown mare, foaled 1875, by imp. Billet, dam Betty Lewis, by Uncle Vic; bred to Hyder Ali—J. B. Prather, Maryville, Mo., $775.

The total amount realized from the sale conducted by S. D. Bruce was $91,235. The first day's sale of the American Horse & Cattle Exchange list yielded $87,960. The grand total for the two sales to date is $129,295 for 154 head, an average of nearly $840.

Magna Charta Dead.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Magna Charta, the sire of Hannah D. and Little Hawk, died last night, aged 34.

A Move Toward Forming a Western Trotting Association.

The International Fair Association, which closed its session here yesterday, does not approve of T. J. Vail's reëlection to the office of Secretary of the National Trotting Association. During yesterday morning's session of the convention Judge George G. Perkins of the Latonia Agricultural Society of Covington, Ky., introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the best interests and the fair conduct of speed trials all over the country require the formation of a new association for the regulation of the same independent of the like association now in existence, and that the fairs in this association which include premiums for speed in their catalogs will heartily aid such a movement.

In support of the resolution Judge Perkins said the National Trotting Association had degenerated into a one-man power, and the controlling idea of the man in power is to perpetuate his administration.

In conversation Judge Perkins said:

It isn't so much a question of whether Secretary Vail is absolutely right or not; but in an association that depends for its influence on the confidence of those who are obliged to act by its decision it ill becomes the management to use such strenuous and extreme efforts as Secretary Vail has to keep control. This is all the more so when there is such widespread dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction in such reputable quarters, with his management. He will neither give in a report of his management nor let us put in new men who will give us a report. My resolution was designed to give shape to a feeling that exists among numberless horsemen and racing associations. I know that a meeting will be called soon to take steps for the organization of an American or National association that will be free from the distrust that now exists because of Secretary Vail's management.

BILLIARDS.

Schaefer and Slosson Do Splendid Work in Practice.

Schaefer and Slosson played their final practice games last night and both did splendid work. Schaefer played Carter a game of 500 points at Parker & Miller's room and completed his strings in seventy-four innings, averaging 6 18-37. He ran 32, 29, 28, 27, 20, and 82. Carter made 413, averaging 5 48-73, and ran 32, 23, 21, and 21. Slosson played two games of 300 points each. He averaged 6 42-43 in the first and 6 9-11 in the second. His best run was 42. With the exception of setting up the table, which will be placed in Central Music-Hall this morning, all arrangements for tonight's game have been completed. The game will be 500 points cushion-carroms, for $2,000 a side, and is the return game of a home and home match, of which the first game, played in St. Louis Nov. 27, was won by Slosson by a score of 500 to 460, the winner's average being 4 8-123. Each count must be a clean cushion-carrom. The cue ball must take a cushion before coming in contact with the second object ball or a miss will be scored. A count cannot be obtained by making the cue ball go direct from the first to the second object ball, then to a cushion, and back to the second object ball. Henry Rhines will act as referee and Charley Mathews as marker, as they did at St. Louis. There was no betting of any consequence last night, and the only offer of more than $10 that was made was one of $200 even on Schaefer by George Wheelock of St. Louis. Dick Roche did not arrive last night, as was expected, but will be here this morning, as will also delegations from St. Louis and the thoroughbred sales at Lexington. The sale of seats up to last night assures a large attendance. Play will begin at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Field Trial Races at Grand Junction.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Today was clear but cold, the snow making it hard on dogs and handlers. However, the races proved the most exciting yet. After a heat of an hour Lillian beat Ben Hill. Daisy F., in the next heat, beat Don's Dot in a very close race of fifty minutes. Bob Gates and Richmond were the next brace down. The heat was close and interesting. Both dogs did fine work. Bob Gates showed better speed, style, and range, Richmond making more points. After one hour and twenty-five minutes, Bob Gates won. The race between Lillian and Gay Gladstone, the first of the third series, was very close and lively, both dogs doing splendid work, Lillian finally winning by a close score in a heat lasting eighty-five minutes. The last race of the day was won by Daisy F., who defeated Dan Gladstone. Daisy did very stylish work. She is a wide ranger and goes at a swinging pace. The heat lasted one hour. The first brace to run tomorrow will be Bob Gates and Sportsman.

Sparring Contest at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A brutal prize fight, between Downey Hills of Fond du Lac and Sam Morris of Cleveland, late last night, resulted in the former winning gate money and $50 stakes, Morris being knocked out in the fifth round.

DEATH AMONG THE LITTLE ONES.

Scarlet-Fever and Measles in the Burling Street Half-Orphan Asylum.

Nov. 20 two prattling babes were taken to the Half-Orphan Asylum on Burling street from the Home of the Friendless. Thanksgiving-Day one was taken sick and Dr. Hobart pronounced it scarlet-fever. The germs of the disease had already been sown in the institution and one after another of the little ones was carried away to the hospital. Measles also broke out and spread rapidly. A reporter called at the asylum yesterday. The building is a large five-story brick structure, thoroughly ventilated, and a model of cleanliness. An expert examined the sewage system last week and pronounced it perfect. When the matron received the two children mentioned from the Home of the Friendless there were several cases of scarlet-fever in that institution, and this leads her to believe that the disease was brought from there. At the time it broke out she had 167 children under her charge. Of these four have died, three having been buried this week. Three others have been taken away by their mothers, and sixty-six are now sick, ten being convalescent. Forty-eight of the sick have measles in its most violent form, and eighteen have scarlet-fever. The scarlet-fever patients are separated from the others so effectually that there is but little danger of the disease being communicated. The matron is not permitted to enter this, the hospital, ward, as she comes in daily contact with the well children. So she left the reporter at the entrance and he was ushered into the hospital by a nurse. There are four rooms, the different stages of the diseases being separated. Three nurses relieve each other at regular hours, and in one of the rooms is prepared all of the food and nourishment for the nurses and their patients. Evenings parents come in and visit with their sick children, and on leaving the hospital are obliged to pass out through a window and then descend to the ground by the means of an iron fire-escape.

IN AND AROUND NEW YOR[K]

A SELF-CONFESSED THIEF RELEAS[ED] BY A FEDERAL JUDGE.

He Robbed a Post-Office, but Gets His Liberty upon Promise of Repaying Part of the Stolen Funds—McQuade to Receive His Sentence Today—A. T. Stewart's Art Treasures to Be Sold at Auction—A Receiver's Removal Asked.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A curious case was disposed of today in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict. Post-office officials were more than surprised that Hiram Robinson Jr., a self-confessed thief, had been given his liberty upon promising that he would return $1,346 to the Government, from which he had stolen about $2,300, though it is claimed that Robinson's superior officer is responsible for stamps valued at over $900. Robinson was stamp clerk at Station P, the branch post-office at the Produce Exchange. He had access to all the money, as well as stamps, in the office. The evening of Sept. 28 there was over [illegible] in cash in the money-order department of Station P, and Superintendent Ackerman disposed of $1,000 of the amount at the Produce Exchange Bank for a $1,000 note. When he locked his safe there was between [illegible] and $1,400 in cash and about $900 in stamps in it. Robinson waited until all the other employés had left the office. Then he rifled the safe of about $2,300 in stamps and cash. When arrested he confessed his guilt. At his house the detectives found $1,101, but no postage stamps. He had thrown the bundle of stamps into the North River. Robinson was arraigned before Judge Benedict charged with converting to his own use funds of the post-office amounting to $1,346. He pleaded guilty today and was called up for sentence. He promised to pay back the remainder of the money he had stolen, the difference between $1,101 and $1,346. Nothing was said about the stolen postage-stamps. Judge Benedict severely reprimanded the fellow, but said he would suspend sentence in order to allow him to refund the amount. Superintendent Ackerman, who did not [illegible] the Government, will be compelled to replace the postage-stamps which Robinson says he threw into the river. In post-office circles generally, the case is considered an unsatisfactory one, and hints were dropped that post-office inspectors occasionally worked very hard to no purpose.

McQuade to Be Sentenced Today.

District-Attorney Martine stated today that McQuade will be brought before the bar of the General Sessions Court, Part I, tomorrow morning, when Recorder Smyth will impose sentence, and arrangements have already been made for his removal to Sing Sing Monday morning. Juror Rosenberger's lawyer today stated that both criminal and civil proceedings would be taken against Vicherman and Nealis, who charged him with being a friend of Keenan and some of the boodle Aldermen. Mr. Rosenberger visited the District Attorney today to have the matter brought before the grand jury. Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the effect the verdict will have on the other boodle ex-Aldermen. District-Attorney Martine intimated that every precaution would be taken to thwart any attempt which any of the boodlers might make to get out of the jurisdiction of the court.

A. T. Stewart's Art Treasures.

All doubt about the disposition of the paintings and other art treasures at the A. T. Stewart mansion has been settled by an order from the executors to sell them at public auction. The arrangement was concluded last evening. Preparations will at once begin for what will probably be the most notable sale of this kind ever held. By it will be distributed 240 paintings and all the statuary, bronzes, porcelains, and bric-a-brac bought by Mr. Stewart at an estimated outlay of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Many of the paintings and other articles have never been seen, even by the most frequent visitors to the Stewart gallery. About eighty paintings and most of the bric-a-brac, porcelains, and bronzes will be taken from the house, in addition to what the gallery affords. A library of books upon the fine arts and kindred subjects will be included in the sale. As soon as a catalog of the articles can be prepared artists will be employed to embellish it. Everything to be sold will be taken early in February to the American Art Gallery and exhibited for a month.

Paid Funds to Himself.

Attorneys representing creditors of the defunct Guardian Savings Institution have made a motion before Judge Barrett to have John T. McGowan, the receiver of that bank, removed. The motion is based upon certain facts regarding assets of the bank which McGowan had paid to himself and to others illegally, and which disbursements were not allowed by the referee on the final accounting of the receiver. The Guardian Savings Institution failed in 1871, and McGowan was appointed receiver July 2, 1877. Quinn and O'Donohue, receivers before McGowan, were removed. McGowan's accounts show payments to himself as creditor aggregating $45,338, and other smaller sums. The receiver charged himself in his account with the receipts of money aggregating [illegible] and showed a balance in his hands of only $152. The referee finds that McGowan made payments to himself and others in violation of the court's orders, and that he should be held to account for nearly $75,000 to the creditors of the bank instead of $152, which he claimed was all the assets that he had in his hands.

Afraid He Will Defraud Them.

Sheriff Grant today levied upon the property of Charles A. Herpich, dealer in furs, under attachments issued on the application of foreign creditors, who have claims to the amount of $105,339 for goods sold and delivered. The affidavits in the case show that these claims have been running over a year. In [illegible] last payment was requested. Herpich asked for an extension of time and furnished a statement of his affairs, giving his liabilities, foreign and domestic, as $294,04[illegible], assets $294,854, showing a balance in his favor of $70,808. He promised to pay [illegible] cent of the claims during the present year at the rate of 10 per cent a month. He failed to pay the last three months' installments. In November he threatened to make an assignment unless his creditors would accept 50 cents on the dollar. Nov. [illegible] he gave his liabilities as $311,699 and assets only $126,980. It is alleged that the goods have not depreciated in value, but had increased. Herpich claimed the difference was due to a general depreciation. His creditors believe that he has secreted or disposed of property to the extent of over $100,000, and is about to dispose of the rest of his property with intent to defraud them.

LYDIA PICKEL DYING IN A HOSPITAL.

Driven Insane by the Action of a Lot of Cowboys.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A message was received from the Indianapolis Insane Asylum at the home of Miss Lydia Pickel a day or two ago which reveals the last chapter of a sad story. The message was as follows: "Lydia Pickel is lying at the point of death. Come, if you would see her alive." The dying girl lived in Har[illegible]burg, Lawrence County. She was one of a numerous family. She accumulated a small sum of money, which she was ambitious to invest to the best advantage. She learned that under the Homestead law she could secure a considerable tract of land with her little store of money, and with this object in view she set out for the West.

On the way to her destination she had to travel a long way by stage-coach. One dark night the coach was entered by several drunken cowboys. Seeing a defenseless woman was the only occupant of the coach save themselves they assaulted her. It will never perhaps be known what really took place in the stage-coach on the lonely prairie that night. It is only known that the poor girl escaped from her persecutors by jumping from the coach.

Three or four days later a woman, with most of her clothes torn from her person, was found wandering aimlessly about on the open prairie. When captured she was found to be hopelessly insane. Fortunately a man from Lawrence County, Indiana, was present, and he at once identified her as Miss Lydia Pickel, whom he had known from childhood. A guard was provided, and the poor girl was sent home, and from there to the State Asylum for the Insane. Her case was beyond the power of human skill. Her mental ailment being long since pronounced incurable. Her physical health had been gradually failing.

All the Other Porus Plasters
put together don't contain the medicinal and curative properties of a single Benson's plaster. This is hard fact, and experience has proved it. Leave off using oils and liniments, also, and use Benson's plasters. Refuse imitations.

INTER-STATE [illegible]

DISCUSSING THE PR[illegible] BILL AS R[illegible]

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

DISCUSSING THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL AS REPORTED.

Many Persons Declare that the Courts Will Have to Pass Upon the Meaning of Portions of the Measure—Explanation of the Long and Short Haul Clause—Senator Plumb Introduces an Act to Regulate the Transfer of Stocks—C. W. Wicker's Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The inter-State commerce conference report having been made the provisions of the bill are being widely discussed. The effect upon the railroads of the passage of the bill is variously predicted according to the previous leanings or the present knowledge of the person talking. Many of those best informed declare that until the courts have passed upon the meaning of some sections of the measure it will be impossible to say how it will affect either commerce or carriers. It is not believed here, however, that the bill has or had any influence upon the market, but that railroad officials took advantage of a bear raid upon stocks to throw discredit upon the bill and influence legislation against it. The long and short haul clause is not generally understood. The common acceptation of the provision, "but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carriers within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance," is, that there must be a grading of the rates on the basis of the longest distance. The framers of the bill did not intend that any such construction should adhere to this provision. It was inserted by the special exertions of Senator Wilson of Iowa. He thought that if this or a similar provision was laking the belief would obtain that Congress sanctioned as great a charge for a short as for a long haul. The insertion was made after a most thorough discussion, in which the purpose was clearly defined. It was believed that in many cases it would be just and equable to make the same charge for unequal distances. In case any dispute arose the matter was to be brought to the attention of the commission or the courts. The question which either tribunal would have to decide would be whether the charge was "unjust and unreasonable." This is the only measure of the fairness of a charge. In order that there might be no mistake as to the reason for the insertion of the clause, no penalty was attached except the general penalties attendant upon the failure to comply with any of the provisions of the bill. Another feature which is attracting a great deal of attention is the one which prevents discrimination in favor of any passenger. It is believed that the railroads will favor any legislation abolishing the pass system, which has become so extensive. The bill has no definite statement in regard to the issuance of passes. It makes it unlawful, however, to give any "undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, in any respect whatsoever," or to subject them to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. Common carriers are also forbidden to charge, demand, or collect a greater or less compensation for any service rendered than they do for a like and contemporaneous service under substantially similar circumstances. They are also forbidden to discriminate in rates and charges. Railroads, however, are permitted to give free carriage to their own officers and employés, and may exchange such passes with other roads. Ministers of religion are exempted from the general features of the bill and may receive reduced rates. By inference, it is believed that the last section quoted prohibits the issuance of passes to any but officers and employés, and that the courts will so hold. This was the intention of the committee, which was greatly impressed by the statement of Charles Francis Adams that the Union Pacific had lost $1,000 a day by the pass system. Some students of the bill think there is a loophole in it by which the railroads may evade the general provisions preventing discrimination between passengers. Sec. 22 provides that nothing in the act shall apply to the issuance of mileage, excursion, or commutation tickets. This gives the railroads considerable leeway, and, by a liberal construction of the clause, single tickets might be issued as "mileage tickets" at reduced rates.

Senator Plumb today introduced a bill providing that no railroad or other company or corporation engaged in inter-State commerce shall have, or keep an office for, or otherwise provide for or admit, the transfer upon the books of such corporation of any portion of the capital stock of the same at any place outside of the State, by or under the laws of which the said corporation was incorporated, and all transfers of the stock of any such corporation at any point or place outside the limits of the State by which such corporation was incorporated shall be void.

The Best Thing for the Stockholders.

C. M. Wicker of the Chicago Freight Bureau has returned from Washington, where he represented the Chicago Board of Trade in urging the claims of Chicago to the Indian supply depot, and where he devoted considerable attention to the Inter-State Transportation bill in the interest of the Board of Trade and Chicago merchants. Mr. Wicker said yesterday: "The principal difference between the compromise bill and the Cullom bill is that it includes a water-carrier controlled by a connecting carrier. The propeller lines between Chicago and Erie and Buffalo, owned or controlled by the railroads, are therefore put on the same footing as the railroads themselves. Sec. 5 of the amended bill, prohibiting pooling, is a Reagan feature, and its presence is probably due to the compromise that was made in the report of the joint conference committee. Its presence is, perhaps, to be regretted, as the general feeling seems to be that there is no harm in pools except as they hold one point and allow the rates to be cut from others. It is rather inconsistent, too, with the spirit of the bill, which is, in effect, a pooling act, in that it compels the maintenance of rates and does away with individual discriminations inside of the pools. Existing pools have, perhaps, enabled the railroads to extort a little more money from the public than they could have done without the pools. In no instance, however, is it claimed that the rates have been honestly maintained, the result being that the small shippers have suffered and the larger shippers have obtained the concessions. With strict maintenance of rates and the abolishment of inside discriminations, as contemplated by the bill, pools would do no harm.

"Sec. 6 contains another objectionable Reagan feature. By its provisions the owner of property transported will be made to suffer for the failure of the carrier to make public the rates, as provided in the section. The general feature of making public the schedule of rates is very reasonable and can call forth no well-founded objection. The first clause of the bill makes the act binding upon 'any common carrier or carriers.' This wording, in connection with the following sections, will enable all carriers to continue their joint arrangements with other carriers, and will not interfere in the least with the private division of through rates. This is an extremely important point, and is not thoroughly understood by some of the transportation lines. They are evidently under the impression that the present bill contains the Reagan provision making each railroad responsible to the public and amenable to this law for its earnings between two points as affected or governed by local shipments between the same points. To illustrate the meaning of the bill it may be stated that rates from a point on the Union Pacific to Chicago must be the same or more than from Council Bluffs to Chicago. But the law does not take cognizance of the division of the earnings on the through shipment accruing to the Union Pacific or of that portion accruing to the road east of Council Bluffs. The act only deals with the through rate, and says that a higher charge must not be made between Council Bluffs and Chicago than between a point west of Council Bluffs and Chicago. A proper understanding of this provision shows that there is no danger of an aggregation of local rates instead of a through rate. In fact the bill provides, in Sec. 7, against such a state of affairs, and declares it a misdemeanor for a road that has been doing a joint (through) business to terminate the arrangement or interrupt the through traffic except upon necessary and reasonable grounds.

"The bill makes a distinction between just and unjust discriminations. The latter are prohibited and the former may be made. Any carrier that chooses to discriminate must satisfactorily explain the reasons of the discrimination and show that it is just. For instance: Discrimination may be made in the rates charged on raw material shipped to a manufactory where there is but one of a kind in a place. In case there are two, or another of the same kind should be started rates to each must be the same.

"The chances of the passage of the bill seem to be first-rate. The railroads will undoubtedly fight it, for the reason that they want no interference of any kind with their affairs. All the same it will be the best thing for the stockholders that ever happened. Managers and freight-agents will think twice before inaugurating cuts on rates. They will not be able to create a state of warfare and justify it by shouting 'war.'"

Commissioner Faithorn's Opinion.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—J. N. Faithorn, Commissioner of the Northwestern Freight Association, was asked today for an opinion as to the effect of the proposed Inter-State Commerce bill should it become a law. Mr. Faithorn said he was not prepared to venture an opinion. He had read the bill as originally submitted, but he had not read the report submitted by the conference committee of the two Houses. He thinks, however, that the bill will have a bad effect upon all railroads, and especially those in the West. The bill in theory is good, but in practice it is not. The clause prohibiting pooling, he thinks, is a good one, provided the other provisions of the bill can be enforced. If all roads can be made to strictly adhere to tariffs, then there would be no use for pools. Pools are simply organized that rates may be maintained, so that the several roads doing the business may receive a fair recompense for their labors. If rates can be maintained under the proposed bill, then the objects of a pool are obviated and there is no necessity of going to the expense of maintaining such an organization. The clause to make the charges for a short haul no greater than for a long haul, Mr. Faithorn says, will play "old Harry" with the Minneapolis millers. They now ship their flour to Chicago at 7½ cents per hundred pounds. If the several roads were compelled to make the same rate from intermediate points on their lines they would soon be forced into bankruptcy. The result of the enforcement of this clause would be a general advance in rates to such figure that the Minneapolis miller would have but little profit after he paid his freight charges. Mr. Faithorn looks for the passage of the bill, but thinks its repeal will follow soon after.

AGAINST THE ANTHRACITE COAL POOL.

Proceedings Begun in the Suit but Witnesses Decline to Testify.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—A hearing was held by Attorney-General Cassidy before a notary public here today for the purpose of obtaining testimony in the equity suit begun in the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin County against the consummation of the anthracite coal pool. Among the corporations represented by counsel were the Pennsylvania Company, the Reading Railroad Company and its receivers, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The first witness called was Joseph S. Harris, President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and supposed to be secretary of the coal combination. Mr. Harris declined under advice of counsel to answer any questions whatever concerning the subject at issue. Counsel for the company said:

I desire to go on record calling the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that there was filed in the Dauphin County Court a motion to vacate the rule under which this examination is proceeding, and Tuesday next has been set for a hearing. We reserve all rights, and object to proceeding under this rule on the ground that it is not properly taken and that the Attorney-General is not authorized to take depositions.

A recess was taken, during which Mr. Cassidy sent out subpœnas for President George B. Roberts, Vice-President Frank Thompson, and General Freight Agent John S. Wilson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The only one who appeared in answer to the subpœnas was President Roberts, and he was called upon to take the stand. A delay was asked by his counsel, the inference given being that they were not ready to advise Mr. Roberts whether or not he should refuse to testify, as Mr. Harris did, or should take the opposit course. It was finally agreed among counsel that the hearing of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials should be postponed until Saturday next. The following were then called as witnesses:

J. H. Jones, Austin Corbin, George DeB. Keim, Stephen A. Caldwell, J. L. Bell, Samuel S. Harris, A. J. Speese, E. P. Wilbur, J. Lowber Welsh, and A. J. Drexel.

They all, under advice of counsel, declined to answer any questions. Attorney-General Cassidy then gave notice to the defense to produce all their witnesses, together with all papers mentioned in the subpœnas, at Harrisburg, in the Court of Common Pleas, Tuesday next.

CONGRESSMAN PAYSON KNOCKED OUT.

A Railroad Scheme in the Yellowstone Park Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—[New York Times.]—Mr. Payson of Illinois is a man of influence in the House, and on most occasions, when he endeavors to exert influence in behalf of a measure, he can be reasonably confident that he will succeed. Today, however, he failed badly in attempting to pass a bill granting a right of way through the Yellowstone Park for the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad Company. The bill has been urged by several men who have haunted the lobby and implored for it the support of members of both Houses. The Interior Department, since Mr. Teller ceased to be the head of it, has steadily opposed all propositions to permit railroads to be constructed in the park limits. But the House Committee on Pacific Railroads and the Senate Committee on Railroads made favorable reports for the bill. During the morning hour Mr. Payson called the bill up, and Mr. Toole of Montana supported the motion for its passage. Mr. Cox, who seems to be eager to prove that he has not forgotten his skill as a legislator, opposed the bill most vigorously, on the ground that to introduce a railroad into the park would be contrary to the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, the General of the Army, and the advice of engineer officers, and an act of desecration and spoliation. Mr. Holman, too, was heard in opposition, while Mr. Payson and Mr. Grosvenor devoted themselves to the task of making light of Mr. Cox's assertion that the bill was in the interest of a few selfish speculators. The Committee of the Whole were impressed with the arguments of Mr. Cox, Mr. Holman, and Mr. McAdoo, and, by a vote of 107 to 65, struck out all after the enacting clause. The House was about to act upon this report when the morning hour expired. The final killing of the bill will therefore come up as unfinished business in the next morning hour. This accident to the House bill will undoubtedly make it easier for Senator Vest to put off a vote on the bill in the Senate. He has been a steady opponent of the measure, and through his watchfulness and persistent resistance it was kept upon the calendar instead of being passed and sent to the House.

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

Brilliant Society Wedding at Hudson, Wis.—Other Matrimonial Events.

HUDSON, Wis., Dec. 16.—The most brilliant social event of the season was the marriage Wednesday evening of Judge Ray S. Reid and Miss Florence E. Taylor, eldest daughter of the Hon. Horace A. Taylor, one of the foremost citizens of Hudson. The event was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock in the presence of some fifty of the more immediate friends of the contracting parties. The Rev. W. R. Reynolds of the Presbyterian church performed the rites. The Chapin-Hall House parlors, where the ceremony and reception occurred, were appropriately decorated for the occasion. The bride, who is a general favorit and deservedly popular, was the recipient of many beautiful and valuable gifts. The groom is Probate Judge of St. Croix County, and a rising lawyer before the bar of this circuit.

The Herndon-Moore Nuptials.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A social event of unusual prominence took place yesterday in the marriage of Mae Moore, daughter of Prof. Moore of this city, and Edward Herndon Smith of Chicago. Miss Moore is a belle in Champaign social circles and Mr. Smith is also a favorit. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church in the presence of a great number of friends from this city, Chicago, and other places.

If Not, Why Not?

Anxious father—Well, nurse!

Nurse—All right. Doing nicely. Weighs eleven pounds.

Anxious father—Bully! Name it Grover Cleveland.

Nurse—You can't, sir. It isn't that kind of a baby.

A Delicate Present.

For lady or gentleman, a box of Cashmere Bouquet Soap is always in good form.

COOLEY FOR RECEIVER.

THE EMINENT MICHIGAN JURIST IS NAMED BY JUDGE GRESHAM.

An Appointment Apparently in Every Way Satisfactory to All but Gould's Representatives—Points Made by Counsel Before the Court—Gen. Swayne Attracts the Court's Attention by a Remark and Listens to an Opinion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—An attempt was made this afternoon to learn what Jay Gould thought of the new receiver for the Wabash Road. A dispatch from Chicago announcing the appointment of Judge Cooley as receiver by Judge Gresham was shown him, and a number of questions showered upon him by the reporter, but the only words that could be extracted from him were these: "I have nothing to say."

When the clock in the United States Circuit Court pointed to 12 yesterday Judge Gresham stopped the argument of a patent lawyer and inquired if all the attorneys who were interested in the Wabash litigation were present. An affirmative answer was nodded from the legal hosts who surrounded the tables, and the court declared his willingness to hear them. After listening to them for an hour and three-quarters, he appointed Judge T. M. Cooley of Michigan receiver for all that portion of the Wabash system within his jurisdiction.



JUDGE COOLEY.

The discussion was commenced by Gen. Wager Swayne, who said that before the motion for the appointment was made he, as the representative of the purchasing committee, desired to offer a few suggestions. The committee had nothing to offer in contravention of the appointment of a new receiver by the court, and it was strenuously anxious not only to act in harmony with the court and in obedience to its orders, but to cooperate with it in relieving its officers of any complications that might arise. He suggested that the court give the new receiver a reasonable time between his appointment and his actually taking possession, in order that some scope might be allowed for deciding exactly what property he should take. The lines of the court's jurisdiction ended at the east bank of the Missippi River, and some arrangements must be made for terminal facilities. There still remained outside the limits of the present suit the Chicago Division and the Detroit Division. So far as the Chicago Division bondholders were concerned he was prepared to say that a satisfactory arrangement had been made with all of them, and if the consent of the other interested parties could be obtained it would be carried out, provided the court saw fit. The same was true of the Detroit Division, including the Logansport & Eel River Branch, although the arrangements were not so definit. In regard to the St. Louis Division, which was not covered by the mortgage of 1867, he would submit to the court an order that, upon the payment by the Purchasing Committee within a reasonable time of all receivers' certificates now due and as many of those not maturad as payment would be accepted upon, as well as all accrued operating expenses on property not covered by the mortgage of 1867, together with all accrued interest upon the securities of those, they should be turned over to the control of the committee. Their proposition was to relieve the court of all the lines west of the Mississippi and of the St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit Divisions by the payment of all the receivers' indebtedness, including accrued interest. That would leave them in a position for further negotiations with the bondholders of 1867.

The court inquired exactly what portion of the road was to be understood as covered by the mortgage of 1867, and Gen. Swayne explained that it was the original Wabash Railroad from Toledo to Quincy, and that those interests could not be grappled with at present because the committee had not the means at its command.

Mr. Henry Crawford, addressing the court, expressed surprise that the counsel for the Purchasing Committee, who, during all the previous litigations, had so strenuously urged the terrible results that must follow a dismemberment of the system, now proposed that very thing. There was no necessity for a rush for possession, as the method of keeping railroad accounts made the approaching close of the month and calendar year the most convenient time possible and left the new receiver plenty of time for arranging all minor details. So far as the bondholders of the Chicago Division, which he represented, were concerned, he knew they had not made any agreement, and he thought the statement of counsel in that regard was a trifle overdrawn. He submitted the decree.

Mr. Julian T. Davies, representing the first and second mortgage bondholders of the different sections of railroad which composed the original Wabash Road, was likewise opposed to the proposition of the Purchasing Committee. Gen. Swayne thought he had not made it plain enough that his clients proposed to pay all the receivers' debts upon all the road which might be turned over to the Purchasing Committee, except the current labor and supply accounts and operating expenses upon all that portion of the road covered by the mortgage of 1867.

Mr. Crawford said the proposition of the Purchasing Committee was a transparent scheme to have the court sanction the appropriation of the money collected to pay all the debts in order to pay a portion of them. The Purchasing Committee was actually in default now, and had no right to ask for further favors.

Mr. Isham declared he was utterly unable to see any reason why the change of receivers could change the relations of the property to the Purchasing Committee. The court had decided the present receivers unfit for their trust, and the point was to put the property where it would be safe, and then proceed to the consideration of those other things.

Gen. Swayne admitted that it was only a question as to exactly what property the new receiver should take possession of. Judge Gresham asked him if in his personal opinion he thought the road should be dismembered. His reply was that his opinion had always been that it should not, but since the court had decided otherwise his clients were seeking some way out of the difficulty of dividing it straight up and down along the line of the Mississippi River. It was simply a question whether or not the court would keep those creditors from receiving their money until all the other litigation could be settled. In answer to a question as to how it was to be paid the counsel for the committee appeared to be for the first time a trifle ruffled, replying: "We will pay. Pay is a plain English word."

Judge Gresham then said: "It is plain that the parties interested in this property have as yet failed to reach any point of agreement. The property is in the possession of the court, and nothing has been done looking toward taking it out of the court's possession. The court has held that the receivers now holding should be removed. The new receiver should go into the trust with an accommodating disposition. He should be guided by the broadest possible view of all the interests. I am glad to hear Gen. Swayne's expression of good will on the part of his clients, by which the operation of the line will be facilitated. While I am not prepared to entertain any motions looking to a settlement upon which there appears to be no agreement, I am perfectly willing to appoint as receiver any one upon whom you may agree."

Gen. Swayne here burst out with: "I did not suppose we had anything to do with it."

Turning his attention to him the Judge remarked: "General, that is a very peculiar remark, if you will permit me to say so. I do not know that anything has ever been said or done by this court to lead you to the conclusion that your clients' interests would not receive their full share of consideration."

The lawyer had caught himself by this time, and explained that the court misconstrued his remarks. He simply meant to say that since the receivers appointed at the suggestion of his clients had been removed, he concluded that suggestions from them in regard to the new one should come unasked.

Then the Judge continued: "I may say that some names have been suggested to me, but none upon which all could agree. I do not think the court could afford to appoint any one who has been named. I shall appoint Judge Cooley of Michigan receiver."

At the mention of the name Judge Swayne turned and reseated himself, while a broad smile spread over the features of Mr. Crawford, as he and his associate counsel nodded their heads in approval. The Judge made no definit statement as to whether the eminent jurist had signified a willingness to accept the post or not, but contented himself with the statement that Mr. Crawford could submit his decree to the opposing counsel in order that it might be entered up, and that Judge Cooley would be here late last night or early this morning.

No expression of opinion in regard to the appointment could be gained from the attorney of the Purchasing Committee, but the other lawyers agreed that it was a great surprise. They had never heard Judge Cooley's name mentioned in connection with the matter, but they were also thoroughly agreed that the surprise was an extremely pleasant one. If he accepted the trust his reputation and character would bring to the conduct of Wabash affairs at once the necessary confidence and respect which they so much needed.

In the afternoon the attorneys were again before the Judge with printed drafts of the order to be entered, and a two-hours' discussion ensued over the terms of the order. Finding the receivership inevitable the Wabash attorneys apparently concluded to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible, and they offered no active opposition. By the order as finally settled the receiver's bond is fixed at $100,000, and he is appointed to take charge of all the road in Illinois covered by the thirteen sectional mortgages and the mortgages of 1867 and 1879. The receiver is to obey the orders of the court here as far as the property is under Judge Gresham's jurisdiction, and the orders of other courts only so far as the property is under the jurisdiction of such courts. He is to pay current expenses, taxes, traffic balances and rents due on leases, and keep all the rest of the income for payment of bonded debt or interest, as ordered. He will not, however, take charge until the 1st of January. Messrs. Humphreys and Tutt are removed, ordered to surrender possession to Judge Cooley, and to file an account of their doings in sixty days. A similar order will be entered in Indianapolis, and Mr. Julian T. Davies of New York will make an application either to Judge Jackson or Welcott at Toledo, for a like order as to the Wabash lines in Ohio.

The numerous bondholders who have made the bulk of the fight, and who came in by petitions, yesterday filed a cross bill, to protect their interests, making substantially the same charges as were put forth on the application for receiver.

The magnificent victory won by the sectional mortgage bondholders against the Gould ring only seems to open up a visita of almost endless litigation. One of the most important questions to be settled is as to whether the orders of the St. Louis court are binding on the portion of the Wabash system in Indiana and Illinois. Another is whether Judge Gresham can rescind the order allowing the receivers to retire the $4,000,000 of notes indorsed by Gould, Sage, Dillon, and Humphreys, and the famous orders allowing the receivers to buy up receivers' certificates and be subrogated to the former holders' rights, and to pay only the coupons of the bondholders who agreed to the scaling scheme. Unless the sectional mortgage bondholders can get rid of some of the vast load of debt which has apparently been made a first lien on the system by Gould's artifices, their security will be much weakened. The whole Wabash system at its best comprised about 3,600 miles of road, but 900 miles have been lost since the litigation. There are about 80 miles in Ohio, 1,500 in Indiana and Illinois, and 1,100 west of the Mississippi. The holders of the first four mortgages, representing $27,000,000, believe the road east of the Mississippi is ample to cover their claims, and only want to be allowed to run it for their own interests. The holders of the first and second mortgages do not desire a foreclosure, but are willing to compromise their litigation on payment of back interest. Less than this, however, they are not disposed to take, in view of Judge Gresham's decision, and the Gould interest is apparently wrestling with the question as to whether it can pay these bondholders so as to draw them out of the fight. It is also said that rather than make any fight in Ohio the old receivers, Humphreys and Tutt, will file a petition today to be allowed to resign.

What Is Thought of the Appointment.

General surprise was caused in railroad circles yesterday by the appointment by Judge Gresham of Judge T. M. Cooley of Michigan as receiver of the Wabash lines east of the Mississippi River. No one had thought of Judge Cooley, but it was admitted by everybody that a better or more satisfactory man could not have been selected, and general praise was bestowed upon Judge Gresham for his judicious action. Judge Cooley stands very high with railroad people, who greatly honor him for his learning, good judgment, honesty, and integrity. He is considered the best-informed lawyer in the country on transportation matters, and his writings upon these subjects drew the attention of the trunk-line managers upon him when they needed arbitrators to adjust the question of differential rates to the various seaboard cities. He was appointed a member of the Advisory Commission to settle that question, together with the Hon. E. B. Washburne of this city and Judge Thurman of Ohio. The award of the commission was adverse to the Vanderbilt claim that rates should be the same to all seaboard points. The differentials fixed by them still prevail. He was arbitrator of the Trunk Line pool, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, and has filled other responsible positions of a like character, and is at present arbitrator for the associated roads of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association said yesterday: "Without intending in the slightest degree to reflect upon Judge Cooley's predecessors in the Wabash Road, I esteem his appointment as one of the most fit to be made. As a member of the Advisory Commission, dealing with the complicated geographical questions involved in differential rates to all the seaboard cities from Baltimore to Boston, he showed great care, a wide appreciation of public interests, an excellent knowledge of the rivalries of railroads, and was as intelligent and perhaps more thoughtful than any other man on the commission. In fact, in the performance of his duties in the various positions he has filled, he has exhibited a rare capacity for careful thought, an excellent sense of discrimination, a constant remembrance of the public interest, and a fine regard for the rights of his competitors. I believe that Judge Gresham has acted wisely in the public as well as the railway interests, which, being properly understood, are one, in Judge Cooley's appointment. I predict that his administration will be marked by integrity, a devotion to the interests of the property, and that his judicial as well as business qualifications will give a double value to his services."

President Cable of the Rock Island, Vice-President McMullin of the Alton, and other prominent Western railroad managers were all well pleased with Judge Cooley's appointment, and spoke in terms of highest praise of Judge Gresham's good judgment in selecting so able and eminent a gentleman as receiver of the Wabash. They were unanimous in saying that no man could have been chosen who would have proved so satisfactory to all fair-minded railroad managers as Judge Cooley.

George W. McCrary, formerly of Iowa, now of Kansas City, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter whether or not he considered the opinion of Judge Gresham in the Wabash case a wise one, and after reflecting a moment replied, "I would not like to say." On being told of the appointment of Judge Cooley of Michigan to the Receivership, Mr. McCrary said: "That's a good appointment; none better." On the subject of inter-State commerce, Mr. McCrary said he would not like to express an opinion until he had an opportunity to examine the compromise bill.

Gen. John B. McNulta, ex-Congressman from Bloomington, who is at the Grand Pacific, said to a TRIBUNE reporter that Judge Gresham's recent decision in the Wabash case was eminently wise and free from bias. There was no political significance to it, he thought, and politics in connection with it would never have been broached had not Gould himself put forward the idea in an interview. Gen. McNulta said Judge Cooley had not only a national reputation, but an international one, and he would be found to be the right man in the right place.

HENDRICKS' REVELATIONS.

A County Employe Makes Some Strange Charges Against Commissioners.

Charles A. Hendricks, a carpenter, was in September last appointed foreman of the permanent carpentry force by Commissioner Lynn. Yesterday he went before State's-Attorney Grinnell and told a story which, it is thought, may result in getting some of the Commissioners into trouble. Hendricks said that on assuming his duties he found that two assistants could easily handle all the work. He was surprised, therefore, when he received orders to hire three or four extra men, one of them being appointed by "Buck" McCarthy, and more surprised when he found the new men did not consider themselves bound to do any work. He complained to McCarthy, who told him to keep his mouth shut and tend to his business. Oct. 7 Lynn came home from Dakota, and Hendricks complained to him of the useless men, and several of them were removed. One day in the first week of December some one or more persons approached him with a carefully-written list of names purporting to be the roll of the attachés of the carpentering department, which only awaited the signature of the foreman. Hendricks was astounded. The number of men was vastly exaggerated, and the total of wages due mounted to the princely proportions of almost $3,000. He flatly refused to sign it, and as no threat or entreaty could move him he was accorded a friendly bit of advice to keep his own counsel, and the list was withdrawn. With the accession of the new régime and the reconstruction of the committees McCarthy and Wren were the sole survivors on the Committee on Court-House and Records. The first-named of these, Hendricks' old enemy, proceeded to oppress the luckless foreman, now shorn of Lynn's protection. So uncomfortable, in fact, became the situation that Hendricks has abandoned his labors for the last week. At last he determined upon decisive measures, and "squealed" when he thought the news would prove most effective.

Hendricks when seen by a reporter insisted on the truth of the charges he had made, and said he was going to give up more today at 2 o'clock. "I'll tell you this much, though," he said, "if Lynn hadn't returned from Dakota when he did the county might have been out several thousand dollars."

"I know very little about Hendricks," said ex-Commissioner Lynn, "only having heard that he came from Pullman, where he formerly worked in the factories. During the vacation, when there was considerable work of repair on hand, I told him to increase his force by three or four men, and he doubtless did so. Later on, when this special work was finished and just after my return from Dakota—I believe it was Oct. 7—I ordered him to reduce his force. I suppose that he complied. I never heard of his talk with McCarthy relative to the unnecessary number of men, and I am equally ignorant of the fictitious pay-roll. I cannot fathom what Hendricks can mean by his reference to my saving thousands for the county by my opportune return."

Chicago Grain Inspection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners' annual report, which is nearing completion, will first go to the Governor and probably not be made public till printed. A visiting Chicago statesman, referring to this report, says it will be unusually full and complete, and will make a splendid showing for the grain inspection department at Chicago. He said it would record the fact that during the year there had been 1,252 appeals from the inspection, and that of this number the grade had been raised by the Committee on Appeals in 666 cases, while 586 had been sustained, but not a single one had been lowered. This, he said, was an official illustration of the ground upon which a Scotch grain-dealer based the recent statement that the Chicago grain inspection is the best in the world.

Keep your blood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE SHIPPERS PROTEST AGAINST THE UNIFORM DRAY BILL.

Some of the Managers Conclude It Would Be Unwise to Adopt It—The Proposed Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates Not to Be Pressed—Trunk Lines Roundly Denounced—Commissioners Fink and Blanchard on Temporary Classifications—Grand Trunk-Canadian Pacific Fight.

The earnest protest by the principal shippers in this city against the adoption of the proposed uniform dray bill and bill of lading seems to have had a salutary effect upon the railroad managers, and some of them at least have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to put in force at this time a measure so clearly illegal as the one proposed, and that it would be far better for their interests to let well enough alone and continue to do the business the same as heretofore. A meeting of the representatives of the various roads running east from this city was held yesterday to consider the matter. The Michigan Central announced that it had come to the conclusion that the proposed bill of lading was illegal and its terms could not be carried out, and therefore it would continue its present bill of lading in force. The Grand Trunk and Wabash also gave notice that they had decided not to adopt the proposed bill of lading. The representatives of the other roads said their managers were in favor of the new measure, and could not vote to rescind the original action without consulting them. Consequently no unanimous action could be taken, and another meeting will be held next week. But there is no longer any danger that the new bill of lading will be put in effect by any of the roads. The repudiation of the measure by the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and Wabash kills it deader than a door nail, as it cannot be carried out except by unanimous action of all the roads.

It is almost certain that the advance in east-bound freight rates, which under existing circumstances is considered as high-handed a proceeding as the adoption of the new uniform bill of lading, will share a similar fate. Many of the roads have notified their patrons that they will not enforce the new rate, and that they will be given rebates to make the net rate 25 cents or even less if it is found necessary to meet competition. The action of the trunk lines in ordering an advance in rates, when it is well known to them that even the 25-cent rate is not maintained, is denounced by all fair-minded railroad managers, who admit that it will only lead to a general demoralization in rates. The indications are that a 20-cent rate and probably a lower one will prevail before many days have passed. The only way to prevent serious trouble and complications, they say, is to rescind the action ordering an advance in rates at once and instruct the Commissioners to strictly enforce the 25-cent rate from all pool points.

Temporary Classifications.

Commissioners Fink and Blanchard have just issued a joint circular announcing the following rules governing temporary classifications:

To secure uniform procedure in making additions to and changes in the classifications of east-bound through freight, the members of the Joint Committee and Central Traffic Association are requested to conform to the following rules, which were approved by the Central Traffic Association at a meeting of its managers Dec. 14, 1886:

"Whenever a request is made for the classification of unclassified articles, or for the interpretation of the existing classifications, either by a member of this association or by a local committee, the same with all information bearing thereon shall be referred to the Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association as the Western Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee, who will decide the question at issue and announce his decision by circular. All rulings and temporary classifications which are issued by the Vice-Chairman under the above rule shall be considered and acted upon by the Classification Committee before a new issue of the official classification is published, and shall be made a part of the new classification as far as approved, under the procedure of the Joint Committee; but any ruling that may not be thus embodied in the next issue of the classification shall thereafter be void. No change in the official classification shall be made by any member of this association or by any local committee."

The Fight Between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific.

At the meeting of the Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association, held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, several matters of minor importance were disposed of. Just before noon a committee appointed at the previous session, having in charge the subject of the controversy between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, regarding the cutting of west-bound rates from Canadian points by the former, made its report, recommending that such concessions be made to the Grand Trunk as to enable it to compete with the Canadian Pacific on even terms, and suggested a joint conference with the committee of the Northwestern roads appointed for the same purpose the day before. The Northwestern committee reported that it had resolved to enter into no special agreement with the Eastern lines and that they would continue their past policy with connecting lines—namely: to treat all connections alike, as their interests could only be subserved by demanding full proportions of tariff rates from Chicago and other junction points. This prevented any agreement tending to relieve the Grand Trunk, but strong efforts were made to prevail upon the Canadian Pacific to stop the cutting of rates, and the representatives of that company finally agreed to maintain tariff rates between Canadian points and Chicago, but declined to make any concessions as regards through rates to the Pacific coast so far as its direct business was concerned.

During the afternoon the interior Eastern Passenger Committee met and canvassed at length the membership, and several committees were finally appointed to confer with those lines that have not yet joined the association, with a view of inducing them to become members.

Convention of State Railroad Commissioners at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Convention of Railroad Commissioners of the Northwestern States began in this city yesterday. There were present the following Commissioners and railroad men:

Iowa—Peter A. Day, J. W. McDill, L. S. Coffin, E. G. Morgan.

Colorado—W. B. Felker, Denver.

Kansas—Alemerin Gillette, James Humphrey.

Dakota—William M. Evans, Millbank; Alex. Greig, Grand Forks; W. H. McVey, Yankton; J. E. West.

Minnesota—J. H. Baker, Mankato; S. S. Murdock, Murdock; George L. Becker, St. Paul; E. S. Warner, Mankato.

Nebraska—O. P. Mason, Lincoln; Charles Buschow, Red Cloud; H. M. Warring, Lincoln.

Several prominent railroad-men are present, and among them E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, H. C. Wicker of the Northwestern, W. M. Sage of the Rock Island, A. C. Bird of the Milwaukee, J. W. Midgley, Pool Commissioner, and Erastus Young, Auditor of the Union Pacific.

The convention organized with Commissioner Day of Iowa as Chairman and Commissioner Warring of Nebraska Secretary. The subjects discussed have been chiefly the transportation problem—pooling, the classification of freights, uniformity of rates, and the best methods of State control of roads without interfering with inter-State commerce.

On the assembling of the convention today there seemed to be a manifest reluctance on the part of the different Commissioners to take any very decided stand on any question until after the National legislation proposed has had a chance to be tested. In the language of Commissioner Becker of Minnesota, "We are hampered by our limitations. People expect us to correct evils that pertain to inter-State commerce when we have only State powers, and quite restricted at that."

The first order of business this morning was the report from the Committee on Uniformity of Annual Returns. Judge Felker of Colorado reported that in view of the probable establishment of a National Commission the committee would make no report, but would advise coöperation with the National Board. Commissioner McDill of Iowa moved that an Executive Committee be appointed, which should call at some place and date hereafter designated a convention of the Commissioners of all the States and Territories of the Northwest. This was agreed to, and subsequently the date was fixed as the second Wednesday in June next.

The committee on the subject of freight classifications recommended the appointment of a special committee to consult with railroad managers to secure uniformity in classification and to report at next meeting. The Chair appointed as Executive Committee Commissioners Gillette of Kansas, Baker of Minnesota, Harding of Missouri, and as Committee on Classifications Coffin of Iowa, Greig of Dakota, Humphrey of Kansas, Becker of Minnesota, Cowdery of Nebraska, Harding of Missouri, and Felker of Colorado. The committee that had been appointed to report recommendations on the subject of inter-State commerce presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the convention of Railroad Commissioners of the States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Minnesota, and of the Territory of Dakota, while regretting the differences which have occurred between the true friends of Inter-State regulation leading to the failure of the Cullom bill, yet we rejoice to learn that the Conference Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States have agreed upon a measure retaining the essential features of the Cullom bill. That is the sense of this convention, that the State Railway Commissioners will not attain to the full measure of their usefulness till they are supplemented by a National commission having control of inter-State commerce; and that we regard any regulation of States, based upon a private scale of mileage, as detrimental to the interests of our respective States and Territories.

This resolution was discussed at length, the railroad men present participating. The resolution was adopted and ordered engrossed and sent to the Inter-State Commerce Committees in both Senate and House at Washington. The convention then agreed to recommend the holding of a convention of the Commissioners of all the States soon after the appointment of a National commission if Congress provides for one, and then adjourned.

A Suit for Millions Against the Chesapeake & Ohio.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The first step in what bids fair to be a long and fiercely contested suit against a railroad company was taken today by Abraham Wormser of this city and Isaac McConibe, a prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y. Millions of dollars are at stake. In some parts the case is identical with recent actions which have been decided adversely to the Wabash Road. The plaintiffs today filed a complaint in the Supreme Court against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to restrain it from applying its revenues to the detriment of the holders of the bonds of series "B" of the company. The facts upon which the action is based are substantially as follows:

In July, 1878, the company issued its trust-deed to secure $17,000,000 of bonds; $2,000,000 was called series "A" and $15,000,000 series "B." These two series of bonds were by the terms of the trust-deed to be upon an equality as to lien and payment of interest and principal, except that for the first five years the interest on the "B" bonds was payable partly in scrip. The complaints charge that the railway company wrongfully discriminates against the "B" bonds by paying their interest only partly in cash, while the "A" interest was being paid in full. It is further claimed that the officers of the road invited "B" bondholders to scale their interest from 6 to 4 per cent and that 4 per cent per annum was being paid to the consenting bondholders, while those who did not conseut received only a fraction of their interest in cash. The plaintiffs further say that the company is annually paying large amounts in the shape of interest on floating debt and is paying interest on the Newport News extension bonds out of earnings that should be applied to interest on the "B" bonds, to the prejudice of the "B" bondholders. The complaint seeks an injunction to prevent the abuses complained of, and a preliminary restraining order will shortly be applied for. Besides this suit an action at law on unpaid coupons has been begun against the company at Troy, N. Y.

Pullman Car Company Avoiding Taxation

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Pullman Palace-Car Company, through its attorney, appeared before Judge Brewer in the United States Circuit Court today and applied for an injunction to restrain the Iowa State officers from collecting taxes levied on rolling-stock in that State. The law of Iowa on the subject of railway taxation permits the State to impose a tax on all the property of railroad companies in sight. The fact that the Pullman sleepers in use are not the actual property of the railways using them cuts no figure in making up the tax levy, and the State has imposed its taxes on the railroad companies on all rolling-stock used by them. It is one of the few States which has succeeded in securing a tax from the Pullman Company. Minnesota receives none, because the roads do not pay on an assessed valuation but a percentage of the net earnings. While the Pullman Car Company does not appear on the tax list, and has not been regarded as a factor by the Iowa State authorities, still it is held by the railway companies for the proportionate amount of the taxes which its stock is assessed for, and it now asks that the court grant the order of restraint from collecting that portion of the taxes relating to its stock. This taxable property includes in all about $200,000. "If the Pullman Car Company cannot be made to pay a tax under the laws of Iowa," said Attorney-General Baker, who appeared for the State, "it cannot be made to pay taxes in any State."

To Award Northwestern Percentages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—J. N. Faithorn, Commissioner of the Northwestern Freight Association, arrived in St. Paul yesterday. Mr. Faithorn is making a tour of inspection over the new lines of the association, preparatory to making his award of percentages governing the business of the recently-organized east-bound and west-bound freight pools. He will return to Chicago tomorrow. The percentages will not be announced for some little time, as Mr. Faithorn will not figure on them until he completes his trip of inspection over the several lines. Yesterday was the last day upon which the several roads forming the pool could submit their arguments, and consequently the matter of percentage is entirely in the hands of the Commissioner. Should Mr. Faithorn's award not be satisfactory the Executive Committee of the association will endeavor to agree upon an award. Should it fail to do so the matter will be referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators' decision will be binding for fifteen months. Mr. Faithorn thinks the new freight pools will be a success in every way.

A Rumored Sale Denied.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A telegram from Springfield, O., saying it was reported there that the Lake Shore Road had bought the Indiana, Bloomington & Western was shown to General-Manager Henderson of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western this afternoon. He said that the report was utterly groundless. The road was in the receiver's hands.

Foreclosure of Reading Pressed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—There was an informal conference today between prominent members of the Reading general mortgage bondholders' committee, the result of which was that the reorganization plan of the trustees was disapproved and the decision made to press for foreclosure without further delay.

An Ohio & Mississippi Branch.

BEDFORD, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Engineers will commence tomorrow to survey a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from here to Tunnelton on the above-named road. It will be built by the Indiana Stone Company, which have stone quarries on the company's lands.

General Notes.

The freight conductors on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad went to work yesterday morning, all difficulties having been settled.

Mr. J. H. Palmer has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, with headquarters at Kankakee.

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will sell holiday excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to and from all stations Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1886, and Jan. 1, 1887, good returning until Jan. 3, 1887, inclusive.

The Union Pacific gives notice that all shipments of freight destined to points in China and Japan via the Pacific Mail and Oriental & Occidental Steamship Companies' steamers must be prepaid through from point of shipment to destination.

The Eastern trunk lines have recommended that, in view of the advance in live hogs Dec. 20, the rates on dressed hogs be advanced to the following basis: In common cars, 60 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York; in refrigerator cars or in cars with dressed beef, 65 cents.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company gives notice that hereafter all bills of lading issued covering shipments to points on the Mexican Central Railway (unless prepaid) should bear the following notation: "All charges are payable in Mexico in Mexican silver at the current rate of exchange."

The transfer at the junction of the Cincinnati Southern, Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, in Cincinnati, is now completed and ready for use, avoiding transfer of south-bound business via the Pan-Handle route. A neat and convenient dining-hall has been established in the building, where passengers may get either a lunch or meals.

Mr. Orange S. Winans has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Wabash, in charge of that company's freight traffic in this city, to succeed Mr. E. C. Wellington, who resigned to accept the position of Commissioner of the Southern Kansas pool. Mr. Winans has been Local Freight Agent of the Wabash in this city for some time past, and has proved himself an able an efficient official. He assumes the duties of his new position next Monday.

Our Insignificant Cannon.

One can imagine the convulsion and perhaps panic which would result in France or Germany should a War Minister make an announcement such as Secretary Endicott has just made, and which has here passed almost unnoticed. He says that for our field artillery there are about 500 wrought iron three-inch guns on hand, besides about twenty-five of the new steel guns of a little larger calibre; but "there are practically no carriages for any of these guns." The wooden carriages made for the iron guns years ago are no longer serviceable, and in any case would not do for the steel guns. The conclusion that "the needs of our field artillery are most pressing" does not seem overstrained. The National exemption from disquiet as to the army that prevents a revelation of this sort from causing even a moment's anxiety might be the envy of a European people; but all the same the gun carriages ought to be provided immediately.

Webb, the Hotel Thief, Out Again.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Harry Webb, alias Webster Pease, one of the cleverest "hotel workers" in America, was released from the Joliet Penitentiary this morning after serving eighteen months for a job which was performed in Chicago. He was first convicted in 1881 on six charges of hotel robbery perpetrated at the Grand Pacific, Tremont, and Commercial Hotels. At that time he had an accomplice, Frankie Pease, on whose testimony he was convicted. The officers on searching the rooms of the Peases found about $10,000 worth of stolen diamonds, watches, and jewelry. Among the prominent prosecuting witnesses at the trial were Maud Granger, the actress, and several of her troupe, Mr. Drake of the Grand Pacific, and the proprietors of the other hotels mentioned.

BONANZA!



"Bargain Friday."

FLORENCE KID GLOVE, popular make Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, new shades, worth $1, to make a noise will offer at 59c pair.

Ladies' 4-button Embroid'd Kid Gloves, actual value $1.25, grand offer, 69c pair.

Large lot odd sizes Kid Gloves, worth from 75c to $1.25, your choice 49c pair.

CORALINE.—Embroider'd Coraline Corset, worth 75c, Friday and Saturday they go at 39c.

TOBOGGAN.—Double Toboggan Caps, all colors, with fancy Pompons, worth 50c; see this for 29c.

DRIVES.

1,000 Mufflers, elegant designs, your choice 25c.

1,000 Plaid Silk Handkerchiefs, only 29c.

"SANTA CLAUS!"

Whole Floor Crowded with Christmas Toys and Fancy Goods.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 & 140 State-st.,

"Popular and Reliable Dry Goods House of Chicago."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.................J. M. HILL.

AMERICAN OPERA.

BY THE NATIONAL OPERA CO.

THEODORE THOMAS..................Musical Director
CHARLES E. LOCKE..................General Manager

Tonight—The Flying Dutchman.

In the Cast: Bertha Pierson, Mathilde Phillippa, Messrs. Ludwig, Whitney, Bassett, Wood.

Tomorrow Afternoon at 2—AIDA.

Tomorrow Evening (close of American Opera Season)—MARRIAGE OF JEANNETTE and Grand Spectacular Ballet, Delibes' SYLVIA.

The Unrivaled Thomas Orchestra. Grand Chorus of 100 Voices. Grand Ballet of 92 Dancers.

Reserved Seats—$1, $2, $2.50, and $3. Boxes—$12, $15, $20, and $25. General admission—Gallery, 50c; to all parts of the auditorium, $1.50.

Monday, Dec. 20—WILSON BARRETT.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 20—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday—Engagement of Mr.

WILSON BARRETT,

MISS EASTLAKE,

AND THE

LONDON PRINCESS THEATRE COMPANY.

Monday and every evening until further notice, and Saturday Matinee, the Original Spectacular Drama, in five acts, entitled

CLAUDIAN.

All the Original Scenery, Properties, etc.

Claudian Antiades..........Mr. Wilson Barrett
Almida..........Miss Eastlake

Wednesday Matinee, Dec. 22—Grand Triple Bill.

CHATTERTON,
A CLERICAL ERROR, and
THE COLOR SERGEANT.

During the engagement, production of the new and original Tragedy, CLITO.

Manager for Mr. Wilson Barrett, John Cobbe.

Regular Theatre prices—from 25c to $1.50.

Sale of seats now in progress.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr.

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Assisted by a Powerful Dramatic Company, including MISS BELLE MELVILLE, will appear in Fred Marsden's Great Irish Drama,

SHAUN RHUE,

and sing his wonderfully successful Song, "A Handful of Earth." Monday, Dec. 20, Mr. Murphy will appear in his new play, "The Donagh."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Two Nights. Matinee Tomorrow.

J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

Last Times—Grand production of

"GASPARONE."

Cast including Lillian Russell, Vernona Jarbeau, Zelda Seguin, Bessie Cleveland, Signor Campobello, J. H. Ryley, Harry S. Hilliard, C. W. Dungan, J. E. Nash, etc., etc.

Next Monday—Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead." Seats now on sale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Entrance on Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

THIS EVENING,

NANON The Carleton Opera Company NANON

In a Great Spectacular Production.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Sunday Night—The Great HERRMANN.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.

McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.

Last three times of the

CROWING HEN.

MONDAY, DEC. 20—DON CÆSAR. First appearance in America of MISS GERTRUDE GRISWOLD. Reappearance of SIGNOR PERUGINI.

Sale of seats open now.

WINDSOR THEATRE.

North Clark and Division-sts.

P. H. LEHNEN..............Proprietor and Manager

Shouts of laughter. Tonight at 8.

The Public's Favorite Comedian,

SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

In his new home comedy, "PA."

Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros., 101 State-st. Scale of prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Sunday, Dec. 19—"Hoodman Blind."

CRITERION THEATRE,

Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT! Saturday and Sunday Matinees, FRANK I. FRAYNE and strong cast in

Mardo, the Hunter.

Introducing his wonderful Lion, "Ingersoll," performing Bears, &c.

Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

Next Week—ALVIN JOSLIN.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Exciting Military Drama,

Tonight at 8 { YOUTH } Tonight at 8

The Chicago Zouaves will appear in the Embarkation and Battle Scenes.

Christmas week—The Hanlons in Fantasma, introducing "The Vanishing Lady."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Every Evening. Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.

The "Mecca" of Laugh-Seekers.

A HOWLING SUCCESS!

KERNELL'S NEW COTERIE OF SUPERB ARTISTIC SPECIALISTS.

Monday—Hallen & Hart's First Prize Ideals.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Tonight and Saturday Matinee.

THE MAIN LINE,

Or, A Romance of the Railroad.

Sunday Matinee—Roland Reed in "Humbug."

BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG!

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Cable cars to Panorama place.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

146, 148, 150, 152 S. Clark-st., near Madison.

Week beginning Monday, Dec. 13, Conclave of Cowboys, Lords of the Lasso and Kings of the Saddle. 15 Dashing Denizens of the Western Domain.

Theatre No. 1—The Great Inferno.

Theatre No. 2—Martinetti Bros. French Co.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Forty-first Annual Communication will be held Friday evening, Dec. 17, at 7:30 p. m., for business, election of officers, and payment of dues for the ensuing year. By order WILLIAM K. STEELE, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION OF ASHLAR Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., will be held in Oriental Hall Friday, Dec. 17, at 11:30 a. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, J. C. Woodfine.
JOHN McROBIE, W. M.
J. E. HARDY, Secretary.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, the well-known pomologist, is dead.

THE French are actively intriguing against the British in East Africa.

OHIO'S Supreme Court decides that the Dow Liquor-Tax law is constitutional.

THE House yesterday passed the Urgency Deficiency bill for public printing.

THE farmers in the North of Wales are resisting the collection of church tithes.

THE National Wagon Manufacturers' Association decided to advance prices 10 per cent.

GEN. HANCOCK'S friends have raised money to buy a home in Washington, D. C., for his widow.

THE funeral of ex-Gov. Charles M. Croswell of Michigan took place at Adrian yesterday.

AN advance in the Bank of England discount rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent was recorded yesterday.

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY TRENHOLM does not think the banks are at all involved in the Wall street flurry.

JUDGE GRESHAM yesterday appointed Judge T. M. Cooley of Michigan as the Receiver of the Wabash Railroad.

A BILL granting a pension to the stepmother of a soldier was passed by the Senate yesterday—yeas 36, nays 8.

DR. BIRD testified in the Campbell divorce case yesterday, denying any impropriety in his relations with Lady Colin.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has completed the Army Appropriation bill. The total appropriation is $23,557,238.

THE Bulgarians deny that they ever invited Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg to become a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

SENATOR SPOONER yesterday introduced a bill for a public building at Milwaukee at a cost for site and building not to exceed $1,200,000.

COL. HEYLAND, with a body of British troops, recently pursued 700 dacoits and killed 200 of them. Many others were made prisoners.

COL. G. J. WALKER, General Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died at Newark, O., yesterday.

THE REV. WILLIAM DAVID WALKER of Fargo, Dak., has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice William T. Johnson, resigned.

IN the Senate a motion was adopted making a special order for the second Tuesday in January of the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of land in Nebraska and Kansas.

SECRETARY MANNING has directed the payment, without rebate, of the interest due Jan. 1, 1887, on the United States 4 per cent bonds of the loan of 1907, amounting to about $9,000,000.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to how the Missouri River Commission apportioned the money appropriated by the last River and Harbor bill for the improvement of the Missouri River was adopted by the Senate yesterday.

SENATOR PLUMB yesterday introduced a bill providing that no railroad or other company or corporation engaged in inter-State commerce shall have or keep an office for or otherwise provide for or permit the transfer upon the books of said corporation of any portion of the capital stock of the same at any place outside the State by or under the laws of which the said corporation was incorporated, and all transfers of the stock of any such corporation at any point or place outside the limits of the State by which such corporation was incorporated shall be void.

THE talk about the possible appointment of Col. Morrison as a member of the Railroad Commission contemplated by the Inter-State Commerce bill, it is stated, disturbs "Bishop" Oberly, who, now that the measure seems reasonably certain to become a law, is looking beyond the stipend of a Civil-Service Commissioner to the $7,500 named as the salary for each Railroad Commissioner. Other Illinois Democrats who are now holding office are also anxious to get Col. Morrison out of the way as a possible rival in the future. The petition to have the horizontal statesman sent to Turkey is said to be engineered by this crowd.

THERE was an active demand for money. The rates in this city were unchanged, but the New York market was easier. Sterling bills were weak and demoralized. Investment securities were dull. Stocks were active and higher.—The Chicago produce markets were less active, though with a good volume of trading. All opened stronger, with the belief that the Wall street troubles were about over, and fell back on fears to the contrary. The foreign news about wheat was again strong, and provisions were sustained by a light run of hogs. As compared with Wednesday, pork closed 17½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, meats 7½ cents higher, wheat and flaxseeds ⅛ cent higher, corn and oats ⅛ cent higher, rye ⅛ cent lower, and barley steady.

THE Senate yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing a rebate on all imported materials incorporated with domestic materials or converted into other articles and exported to foreign countries for sale, thereby providing for the extension of foreign trade without reducing the prices of American labor.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL CONTENTION.

Jay Gould is out with a ridiculous cock-and-bull prediction that the Cullom bill, if adopted, will divert grain transportation from the east and west trunk lines to the Canadian roads and the Mississippi River. Certainly if rates on the Mississippi were lower than by rail or over the lakes shippers would take that route at present, and how could this condition of affairs be changed by the adoption of the Cullom bill? If the roads refused to make a competing rate with the water line they would certainly lose the traffic, but they are now and always have been subject to that requirement. Would freight be sent from Chicago to Detroit, and there transferred by a Canadian line to Montreal, and thence to New York or Boston to complete the transport to tidewater? Not unless the American trunk roads would exact such exorbitant charges as to drive the traffic away from their lines. Would the freight of Dakota and the Territories west make a detour of 300 or 400 miles north, down the Red River from Fargo to Winnipeg, in order to reach the Canadian Pacific, instead of going through to Duluth, the head of navigation on Lake Superior? Not unless the Canadian line would carry for a much longer distance cheaper than the American roads or lake vessels would for a much shorter. Of course, traffic will seek the cheaper line, and excessive charges will drive it from one to another, but that is the fact today, and the adoption of the Cullom bill will not change it in any particular.

There will be nothing whatever to prevent the trunk lines competing with the Mississippi River carriers and the Canadian roads under the Cullom bill. They will be required simply to avoid the glaring injustice of charging more in the aggregate for a shorter than for a longer distance, and subject to this just and proper requirement they can give a living through rate without any serious disturbance of their local tariffs. They can graduate the scale so that there need be only the difference of a tenth of a cent between points ten miles apart. Applying this rule, and allowing 340 stations between New York and San Francisco, the fall of a tariff fixed at $1 per hundred for the entire distance would be only 34 cents from ocean to ocean. Charging $1 from San Francisco to New York, the roads could still demand 66 cents at points within an hour's ride of the terminal point. To say, therefore, that the short-haul doctrine would abolish paying fair local rates is willfully deceptive and untrue. To contend, as Jay Gould does, that rather than adjust through tariffs in the manner indicated the roads would surrender the long-haul business entirely is preposterous. Besides, the Cullom bill has no application to State roads or short hauls within the limits of a State. Charges on such lines are subject only to State laws.

An ex-railroad manager still largely interested in Eastern and Western roads said of the Cullom bill in talking with a TRIBUNE reporter:

It would prevent reckless competition between the various roads and stop the craze for constructing useless lines in territory already sufficiently supplied with railroad facilities. He was particularly enthusiastic about the provision prohibiting pooling. This, he said, was the best feature of the bill, and he could not see why any particular opposition should be shown towards it by Senator Platt. The law itself would accomplish all and much more than was expected of the pools. There being no longer any reckless competition, no unjust discrimination, and the publicity and uniformity of rates assured, there would no longer be any use for pools. Those pools had proved a most expensive experiment and no adequate results were gained. Enough would be saved by having no longer to support high-salaried commissioners, assistant commissioners, arbitrators, armies of clerks, and from office rents, advertising, commissions, rebates, etc., to pay the dividends for many of the lines which are now barely able to meet the interest on their indebtedness.

This is sound sense clearly stated. Not only will the Cullom bill discourage paralleling and cut-throat competition, but it will save the roads the enormous expense of the pool system and the blackmail money paid scalpers. Then, too, it abolishes deadheadism, and this one item will save the roads millions every year. Relieved of ruinous rate wars and of the pool system, with its costly and burdensome incidents, and with no more deadheads, but with all passengers paying the regular fare, the roads can afford to reduce rates and still make more money than they do now. Clear-sighted railroad men like the one quoted above see this, and, as they study the Inter-State Commerce bill, are becoming enthusiastic in its favor. It is a mild bill—too mild, indeed—but it will prove as beneficial to honestly-managed carrier lines as to the public.

FREE WOOL AND CHEAP CLOTHING.

The Senate began the second week of the session by a brief discussion of the tariff on wool, or, rather, in the light of the most interesting statement made, the protection of muskrats along the Hackensack River in New Jersey. Senator McPherson gravely questioned the wisdom of starving 10,000 New York hatters to "protect" fifty muskrat trappers in the Jersey flats. Of course that is only one of the countless industries and manufactured articles overtaxed by the wool duty. Everybody wears woolen goods in various forms, rich and poor, young and old, at labor and in hours of ease. The total revenue from the wool tariff last year was twenty-seven millions, levied on woolens worth forty-five millions, being a tax of 60 per cent on consumers. The domestic woolen interest employs at the present time nearly 200,000 operatives—men, women, and boys—whose wages for factory work are something like fifty millions a year, or a little more than the aggregate first cost of imported woolens. In other words, the American people pay substantially the same to foreign woolen manufacturers that they do to our 200,000 domestic operatives in the woolen factories. It would be a great advantage to the general public if the money paid for foreign woolens was distributed among our home workmen. The domestic woolen-goods product in 1880 was worth $267,252,913. If wool could be imported duty free the higher grades of cloth now imported would be made at home. It takes a great variety of wools, mixed with skill born of long experience, to meet the diverse demands of the woolen trade. If the wools of South America and Australia could come here free then the domestic market would require a very large increase of the long soft grades, which cannot be raised to advantage on the ranch plan. But the value of carcass and pelt is singularly overlooked by wool-growers.

It seems to be very difficult to make the wool-growing farmers understand the value of mutton and pelts. They seem to think that wool is about all there is of a sheep worth counting. As well reckon milk as the only element in the profits of cattle-raising. It would be all wrong to sacrifice the interests of the wool-growing farmers to promote woolen factories; but the truth is that the great need of the wool-growers is such a development of woolen mills as to create a demand for the very quality which grows on sheep which make the best mutton; that is, the largest carcass and the tender, delicate meat which makes "lamb" of an old wether. Instead of demanding toll of every weaver of woolens our sheep-raisers should rely upon intelligently adapting the supply to the specific demand, including mutton no less than wool.

It must never be lost sight of in connection with the enhanced cost of dutiable goods that there is an incidental burden of very great weight which must necessarily be borne. The middlemen, one after another, must each have a commission on both the original cost and the duties. Nor is that all. They must also have their commissions on the enhanced cost of the domestic goods—the bounty, no less than the tariff proper. It is a low estimate to say that the total extra cost of the woolen goods worn by the American people yearly is 150 millions of dollars. Shall our domestic wool-growers and muskrat trappers be protected at an expense so enormous?

GRAIN TROUBLES IN LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday's cable advices from Liverpool intimate that the grain market there is very much excited as a sequence to the Boumphrey suspension, and that people there are all at sea in regard to the possible outcome of the situation. Probably the trouble is not so much on account of the large losses incurred by the suspension as on fears that it may be only an index of more to follow. The nature of the anxiety there can scarcely be apprehended by one who takes it for granted that the methods of doing business in a speculative way in Liverpool are modeled after those which obtain here. It is stated on good authority that such a thing as protection by means of marginal deposits is altogether unknown in England. The trading is done entirely "on honor," the same thing that is depended on to secure the payment of losses on the turf. This used to be sufficient, but can hardly be thought so now that the business has grown tremendously within the last two years, and the absence of any but small fluctuations in prices encouraged the trading in very large quantities by men who are not able to stand other than moderate losses. The recent sharp rise in prices has absolutely taken it out of the power of not a few of these men to settle up if called upon to do so, however honorable their intentions may be, and the absence of valid security makes it practically impossible to effect settlements through intermediate parties while the contracts run several months ahead on grain that has yet to be shipped from the ports of India and California. The transferring of an obligation to receive and pay for property so far removed from the scene of the bargain is a very different thing from the transferring of a contract in Chicago, where the grain is in sight, its quality known, and the risks of loss reduced to a minimum.

It is not improbable that the present difficulty will lead the trade across the water to see the absolute necessity of instituting some checks against loss and guards against rascality, such as have been long since found essential to a healthy and safe conduct of the business here. The trade in cargoes to arrive from a foreign country is naturally much more risky than in the case where both buyer and seller operate under the protection of the same laws and the property can be handled promptly in the event of any derangement of obligations to perform the contract. It would seem advisable under such conditions to interpose even more stringent safeguards than are required here, instead of leaving everything open to the mercy of the elements on the one hand and that very uncertain thing which is called "mercantile honor" on the other.

NO FEAR OF RAILROAD RUIN.

"Poor's Railroad Manual" for 1886 puts the gross earnings of the railroads in the United States for the year 1885 at $770,684,908 and the net earnings at $268,106,258, the latter being about the amount paid in interest on bonds and dividends on stock. Evidently the railroads are far from "ruin." Poor estimates the total capital stock, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of the railroads at $7,676,399,000, at least two billions of which he concedes to be made up of "water" or "sugar." (The latter term means stock given for nothing to the purchasers of new bonds—a very common trick.) This latter estimate is rejected by other experts, who pronounce it much too small. There is ample evidence to prove that not more than a quarter of the stock of *all* the companies, taken collectively, represents capital actually invested in the roads, while perhaps 80 per cent is a fair estimate for the bonds. The full value of the bonds may be taken as an approximately correct statement of the entire capital actually invested. The funded or bonded debt is returned by Poor at $3,669,115,772, and it therefore appears that the railroads of the United States are now earning 8 per cent on the actual investment. If this be true as an average, including all the crippled and broken-down lines and "Wabash systems," the more prosperous roads must be making a good deal larger returns than are realized by any other great interest in the country.

The people not only defray the cost of running the roads, but they are paying the current rate of interest on tons of fictitious stock, as well as on the capital actually invested in railroads. The net earnings last year amounted to nearly 4 per cent on all the multiplied layers of bogus stocks in addition to the genuine evidences of railroad indebtedness. Such a method of calculation, however, is wholly unfair, and 8 per cent must be accepted as an approximately correct statement of the average earnings of all the railroads in the United States—a rate that is at least doubled by the more powerful and prosperous and judiciously managed trunk lines. These rates can be reduced without "ruin" to any one. A large proportion of the old railroad bonds bearing 7 and 8 per cent are now coming due and will be refunded at 4 and 5 per cent or lower, so that the fixed charges of the roads will be greatly cut down. At any rate they are now exacting a disproportionate share of the wealth annually produced—more than the farmers can stand, more than the traffic will continue to bear.

It is useless for railroad managers to claim that it will bankrupt the roads to give lower and better equalized rates. Facts and figures effectually disprove all such assertions. The railroads are now earning double the current rate of interest of good security on the capital actually invested, and they have immediately before them the prospect of refunding a large amount of their bonds at one-half the interest they have been paying. These facts are not refuted by pointing to bankrupt lines, built where there was no need for a railroad and not enough traffic to pay operating expenses. The time is opportune for a readjustment and equalization of railroad rates in accordance with the lowering of interest charges. Congress may wait long before it finds a better occasion than the present for the enactment of a National railroad law at once fair to the public and just to the roads.

JAY GOULD has duped a good many people in his day, but he can hardly frighten the public with the nonsensical assertion that the recent flurry among the gamblers of the New York stock market was caused by fear of the Cullom bill. The timid speculators were certainly very deliberate in starting the "panic." The Conference Committee agreed on its report a week ago, and the points of the bill were published by all the newspapers, and no alarm was shown even in Wall street until causes wholly distinct from the Cullom bill, and having no connection whatever with National legislation, raised a passing gust among the gamblers in the stock market. The Celestial euchre player, Ah Sin, never showed greater childlike innocence than the "little man" who solemnly assures the public that the flurry in railroad stocks was caused by the Inter-State bill forbidding transportation lines to charge more for a short than for a long distance. The "Little Magician" had better content himself with telling this absurd story to the bulls and bears. The general public will not accept it without the required grains of allowance.

THE Boston *Traveller* has compiled the following instructive table, showing the difference between the recent vote of the fifteen cities in Massachusetts against license and the vote of the same cities for St. John in 1884:

	St. John, 1884.	*No license, 1886.*
Cambridge	323	2,764
Somerville	120	1,321
Gloucester	120	1,198
Northampton	66	996
Springfield	170	2,542
Malden	105	1,509
Brockton	127	1,510
Fitchburg	76	1,222
Haverhill	117	1,314
Fall River	91	3,560
New Bedford	162	2,127
Waltham	48	932
Newton	135	1,181
Worcester	247	4,710
Boston	630	16,785
Total	2,563	43,661

These figures tell their own story. The vote for St. John represents the vote for political prohibition. The no-license vote represents the vote for the local-option system in dealing with intemperance. In these cities the vote shows that there are ten times as many temperance people in favor of the principle of local option as there are prohibitionists who want to enforce total abstinence as a State or National matter by compulsory legislation, and this is true all over the country, as between prohibition and local option, whether it be in towns and cities of the North or in the counties of the South, where so much has been accomplished by local legislation of this kind. Each community is competent to decide this question for itself in accordance with the majority sentiment. The first thirteen cities in the table have voted for no license, while Boston, Worcester, and some other of the large cities have voted for license. Had prohibition been the issue it is doubtful whether it could have carried one of them. It should be explained that the license exacted in Massachusetts is very low—only some $75 or $100, instead of $1,000, as it should be—and this fact had much to do with causing the heavy "no-license" vote. If the tax were $1,000 instead of $100 the vote for no-license would most likely not have reached a half or third of the dimensions it did, as such a tax would have been equivalent to a large degree of prohibition.

THE removal of Mr. Coombs, one of the four General Appraisers on the Atlantic coast, to which reference has already been made in THE TRIBUNE, has at last served to disturb the Administration's professional apologist, the New York *Evening Post*. The iron has fairly entered its soul, and it cries out that "it strikes us as very nearly the 'worst offense chargeable against President Cleveland's Administration." It has swallowed the Stone, Benton, Ham, and Scriba outrages one after the other with hardly more than a wry face, as if the doses were a little bitter, but this last deliberate assault upon the civil-service legislation evidently is too much for it. As to the part Higgins played in it by withholding the reply which Secretary Manning ordered to be sent to Mr. Coombs, the *Post* says:

The reason why he got no reply is probably that if he remained to finish up the business in hand the Senate would convene in the meantime, so that under the Tenure of Office law his successor could not draw pay until he was confirmed, but if a vacancy actually existed before the meeting of the Senate the new appointee would receive the emoluments until the Senate should take definit action on the nomination.

This the *Post* characterizes as "a trick," and as serving to give a very bad look to the whole transaction. It even goes so far as to stigmatize it as "political huckstering." These are cold days for the mugwumps!

COMMISSIONER FORTUNE is represented as having said yesterday:

One thing is assured. I intend to vote honestly and conscientiously on all matters brought up, and because I voted for Mr. Klehm for Chairman is no reason that I will not vote with the new members when the vote will do the county good. I stood by Mr. Klehm because I thought him capable and deserving of it. Now my duty in that respect is over, and I shall not confine myself to any faction.

Why, then, did Fortune vote to defeat the proposition made by Mr. Nelson, Monday, to make a thorough inventory of the county property and to ascertain how the county money is spent in the way of salaries? Mr. Fortune has so frequently protested his intention to do right, and after so protesting has done wrong and voted with the gang, that people have had their confidence shaken to pieces, and are beginning to call him "no good." He protests too much. Let him act right. He knows enough to know that any proposition emanating from any member of the gang is not in the interest of the Cook County taxpayers.

STATESMAN LAWLER'S plan for getting rid of the Treasury surplus is worthy of the genius of that brilliant economist. He wants the whole of it spent in coast defenses and in building ships. In this way he says employment will be given to 100,000 idle workmen. But how will that plan benefit the "toiling masses" of Lawler's district? They are not shipbuilders, nor are they likely to go to the coasts seeking work on the defenses proposed by Lawler. Anything, however, is good enough excuse for the little demagog to air his peculiar views. The coast-defense racket, it may also be observed, has had its season. It is a little old now. It does not commend itself to the judgment of the American people, who being free from European entangling alliances have little dread of a foreign war. Besides, the torpedo system of defense has already been pronounced the best, if ever occasion arises to defend the very extensive line of American coast.

IT appears that the scavenger contract order was referred to the Health Committee and not to Jim Appleton's Harbor and Bridge Committee, as at first reported. This committee consists of Severin, Yore, Hull, Kerr, and Whelan. Of course Severin, who presented the order, will vote for reporting favorably, and so will Kerr. Some think that Hull will vote with them. But it will not do to bet on this. Hull is a very uncertain quantity. Yore and Whelan, as might be expected, are in favor of the boodle scavengers. But even if the order is reported favorably the boodlers of the Council will hardly let it pass. The best thing to be done under the circumstances is for the Mayor to take upon himself the whole responsibility for the business, drive out the Aldermanic scavengers, and advertise to have the work done by contract and give the taxpayers some return for their money.

ALD. WHELAN and Ald. Mahoney were not in their places in the Council Monday night, though their constituents are deeply interested in the Jackson street bridge project, as Jackson street runs right through the middle of their wards. Whelan was at the City Clerk's office during the day, and Mahoney was attending to his business. They were not detained from the meeting by sickness. They simply dodged. They absented themselves on purpose. This is even meaner than voting against the ordinance.

SOME of Col. Bill Morrison's friends say that there need be no anxiety to provide him with some office by way of consolation, for in two years there will be another Congressional election and the Colonel will be again a candidate. We venture to say he won't if there is any indication that Jehu Baker is to be his opponent.

MR. HOKE, formerly bank cashier, has found the climate and society of Canada bleak and unsympathetic and will return to his former home in Peoria to spend the winter. In taking this step he acts in accordance with the advice and urgent request of friends. The friends will go right along with him all the way. In fact, no man has ever returned to Peoria after an absence of only a few months with a more thoughtful and attentive escort than Mr. Hoke will have. Owing to the urgency of his business Mr. Hoke's departure for Canada last summer, though somewhat hurried, was very quiet and unostentatious. If his feelings were consulted in the matter his arrival home would be equally devoid of display; but this cannot be. He is now a financier of National prominence and must pay the penalty due to greatness; which is about all that the bank stockholders will be able to make him pay, anyhow.

IF the money the Knights of Labor have squandered in supporting strikers in idleness for the last six months were now available they could soon bring the coal monopolists to terms, and a few victories of this kind would be worth ten times more than they have yet accomplished by fighting non-unionists.

THE divine Patti, it is said, has not learned a new part nor evolved a new musical idea in twenty years. That settles the question of Patti's politics. She is a Democrat.

ACCORDING to the last quarterly report of the Wabash receivers, $8,755 was paid out for "injuries to individuals." The report is appropriately silent on the subject of injuries to minority stockholders in the "Wabash system."

CURRENT NOTES.

This is the time of year that ministers receive bids from shoe firms to take all their Christmas slippers.—*New Haven News.*

Nobody appreciates dinner-party invitations more than the society young man who only has "apartments."—*Boston Gazette.*

Smith (with effusion)—Hello, Brown, is that you? I heard you were drowned. Brown (with sadness)—No, it was my brother. Smith (thoughtlesly)—What a pity.—*Washington Critic.*

"Sister Clara likes to have you call on her, Mr. Featherly," said young Bobby. Featherly's heart gave a great throb as he whispered: "How do you know that, Bobby?" "Because she says you are a perennial amusement."—*New York Sun.*

Omaha miss—"Mamma, may I read the paper today?" Mamma—"I have not looked it over yet." "When will you?" "I don't know, dear, I am very busy. You can read it if you'll promise to skip all articles about lords and ladies."—*Omaha World.*

Pretty waiter-girl (to regular boarder)—What kind of soup will you have today, Charley? Charley (in a fascinating manner)—Well, weally, I hardly know, y'know. What kind would you advise me to take, Jennie? Pretty waiter-girl (innocently)—Noodle soup, Charley.—*New York Sun.*

Albany girls have formed a league to accept no Christmas presents of greater value than 50 cents. Albany girls will all get married young and be the pride of their husbands. All nice young men will marry good, wise Albany girls so long as there is one to be had.—*Binghamton Republican.*

"It must be awful provoking to the men," said one of two ladies tripping along Fourth street. "How so?" inquired her companion. "I mean when they pass a window mirror on one side of the street and a handsome woman on the other. They want to look at themselves in the mirror and see the lady at the same time."—*Cincinnati Sun.*

Chicago lady—"Yes, I am delighted with Omaha and intend to live here." Omaha minister—"I am glad to hear that, very glad; but, my dear madam, I see you have the Chicago Sunday papers on your table." "Yes, I never could have them in Chicago; it was so wicked, you know." "But you have them now." "Yes; but you forget, they don't get here until Monday."—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

"Gath" discovered the other day that his stenographer was a maniac. This probably explains the many queer things that have appeared of late in his correspondence.

Lady Colin Campbell, after all, may have designs upon the stage. She once appeared as an amateur in "Trial by Jury," and now she is playing a leading part in "Divorce."

Miss Mabel Wright is the latest discovered professional beauty in New York. She is described as the fairest blonde imaginable, with light hair, blue eyes, and exquisit color.

Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec has prohibited Catholics from attending the meetings of the Salvation Army. Tracts and hymn books distributed by the Salvationists are ordered to be thrown into the fire.

Labouchère denounces as a stupid invention, absolutely destitute of any foundation whatever, the story that the Queen has forbidden the entrance of papers containing reports of the Campbell trial into Windsor Castle.

Col. Ingersoll, at a dinner of the Thirteen Club in New York, said the author of the statement that he preached infidelity because it paid him, and not because he believed in it, was not a gentleman, though he might be a minister of the Gospel.

W. R. Travers, the wit of Wall street, one day saw his wife bringing a motto in their home which read, "God Bless Our Home." "Let me put one in the other corner," said Mr. Travers. "What is the motto?" "I would like to have it read, 'And d—n our Cook.'"

Attorney-General Garland, of all men in the world, now appears in the rôle of a reformer. He has refused to allow the time-honored bill of the Supreme Court Justices for carriage hire in their formal annual call upon the President, and now these dignified gentlemen will have to pay the bill out of their own pockets or ride in the street-cars.

Some recent denunciations of pugilism have revived in print the speech John L. Sullivan made when the authorities of New York City interfered with his joint debate with Paddy Ryan: "The dudes lay each other up playing foot-ball, and the women go out and watch 'em pound each other; they killed two jockeys in one week at the Brighton Beach races; but the man that I licked the worst in Madison Square Garden was around drinking rum the same evening as chipper as a bull-terrier. It ain't a square deal."

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

The cold shake given him by his party is one of the causes of the President's rheumatism.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Tennyson's new volume of poems has appeared just in time to soften the regrets of the dying year.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Playing faro is more honorable than conducting Pan-Electric speculations from the Attorney-General's office.—*Boston Record.*

"President Cleveland is in the hands of his friends," says a Democratic journal. Maybe that's what ails him.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The papers which criticise President Cleveland for the prominence of his I's do not accuse him of extraordinary prominence of knows.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

If the Indiana Democrats would succeed in scaring the Republicans they must readjust the lion's skin with a view to better concealment of ears.—*National Republican.*

At the Academy last night it was noticed that only the homely and somewhat aged women wore high hats. The fact was the subject of general comment among the men.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The President is reported to have secured the services of a new cook. It would be a good idea to have him serve up District-Attorney Benton's goose if the latter's campaign speeches were correctly reported.—*Boston Herald.*

Mr. Jay Gould has discovered another Presidential bee. This time it buzzes in the bonnet of United States Judge David J. Brewer of the Eighth Circuit. Judge Brewer has just rendered a decision by which the new St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad Company is to be allowed to enter St. Louis over the Wabash tracks by the payment of reasonable compensation.—*Ex.*

MME. PATTI'S FAREWELL.

A FINE AUDIENCE AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL LAST NIGHT.

An Appreciative Assemblage Which Was Both Enthusiastic and Generous in Its Applause—The Great, Unapproachable Diva in Superb Voice—Rendition of the Garden Scene from "Faust"—Clerical Spectators Witness the Ballet of the National Opera Company.

Patti's farewell! There has been no affidavit to this effect, to be sure, but Mr. Abbey makes the statement so positively that one can out feel that the sweet sorrow of saying farewell to Patti ended last evening. With love for America—has she not always loved her native land?—in her heart and American dollars in her money-box she goes back to the quiet domesticity of Craig-y-Nos, to billiards, and Nicolini—a dios!

At the first concert $2,000 was lost, but the audience that gathered last evening might have gladdened any managerial heart. Mr. Abbey, however, was not enthusiastic. "These two concerts are the least profitable we have given," said he. And yet below stairs every seat was taken, hundreds stood against the walls or perched on the stairways, contented and applausive; in the balcony there were glimpses of vacant space, but the gallery was filled with a joyous, appreciative crowd. It was an audience worthy of the queen of song. There was all the brightness and glitter that fashion gives, and all the warm appreciation that musical culture brings. Arditi was in delicious good humor and Patti fairly bubbled over with joyousness. She was in superb voice, and her first aria was sung with magnificent effect. An usher rushed down the aisle with two large bouquets; Arditi, smiling and flushed, stood on his chair and gave them to the diva, who smiled and flushed in turn and then sang coquettishly the dainty Scotch ballad, "'Twas Within a Mile o' Edinboro Toon." Her next number, Arditi's florid, silvery waltz, "Il Bacio," was never given with greater delicacy or more affection. Patti, appreciating all the exquisit art of the graceful trifle, sang as she alone can sing. Of course the applause rang from all parts of the house and adventurous bravos fluttered down from the galleries. Patti, bright with smiles, bowed and bowed across the footlights, and when Sapio—a thoroughly sympathetic accompanist—took his place at the piano and touched the familiar chords of "Robin Adair," the applause burst out afresh. The selection was a tribute to the popular heart that the audience was quick to appreciate.

When the rose-red curtain was drawn for the second time one saw Marguerite's bower. Far in the distance were hills and sweeping bridges and shimmering water, and in the foreground was the trellised cottage, buried in palm trees and voluptuous flowers. It was so startlingly inconsistent with one's idea of the scene Gounod fashioned that it was delightful in its artificial way. The fashion of thrusting half-formed opera scenes into a concert is, of course, inexcusable, but where Patti is one hardly thinks of noticing it. Patti, like a revelation, is to be accepted without question. It is improbable that the generations have ever seen a more beautiful voice wedded to a more perfect art; Patti's greatness lies in her unconsciousness of effort. One does not want the nightingale to teach—there are schoolmasters by the score. As Marguerite, in a soft-toned satin gown, with diamonds blazing in her hair and at her throat, she was unreal, inapposit, and superb. It was not the garden scene from "Faust" that one heard last evening; it was a love-scene, homeless and without abiding place. The lucid passion of the music, languid, and yet tense, did not need the touch of local color. Patti at the spinning-wheel suggested nothing but Patti, singing in flawless fashion the simple ballad of the dead King. The singing of the jewel song was the most perfect bit of work the evening offered, but the duet ("Tardi si fa") was warmly and significantly given. It illustrated—what is often seen in Patti's singing—the ease with which the highest formal art is flattered into emotive suggestiveness.

Last evening's concert was one memorable not because it marks the hour of Patti's farewell to a public that has always loved her, but because it offered the best illustration this generation can see of Italian art. Guillé, the new tenor, will doubtless—the prophecy is wonderfully safe—take a place among the few great singers of his school. His voluminous voice is very sympathetic, almost affectionate in fact, and his singing of "Salve Dimora" would be remembered were all the rest of the concert forgotten. His lower voice is unpleasant at times, but it is never untrue. Scalchi and Novara—the latter of whom touched the latent patriotism of the audience by his burly singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner"—were warmly received and Galassi gave an excellent recitation of the aria from the "Marriage of Figaro" (non piu andrai). The following is the program entire:

Overture—"La Gazza Ladra" ... Rossini
Orchestra.
Romanza—"Di Provenza" (La Traviata) ... Verdi
Sig. Galassi.
Canzone—"Voi che sapete" (Le Nozze di Figaro) ... Mozart
Mme. Scalchi.
Aria—"La Gerusalemme" ... Verdi
Sig. Guillé.
Aria—"Ah! forse e Lui" (La Traviata) ... Verdi
Mme. Adelina Patti.
Aria—"Qui sdegno" (Flauto Magico) ... Mozart
Sig. Novara.
Duo—"Se m'ami ancor" (Il Trovatore) ... Verdi
Mme. Scalchi and Sig. Guillé.
Valtz—Il Bacio (by desire) ... Arditi
Mme. Adelina Patti.
Aria—"Non piu andrai" (Le Nozze di Figaro) ... Mozart
Sig. Galassi.
Gavot—from Mignon ... A. Thomas
Mme. Scalchi.
Printaniere—"Aubade" ... Paul Lacombe
Third act, the garden scene from Gounod's "Faust" (in costume).

The Central Music-Hall Imperfectly Heated.

Owing to the imperfect heating of the Central Music-Hall all of the ticket-holders in the parquet were thoroughly wretched during the first half of the Patti concert last night. The ladies sat in their cloaks and the men in their overcoats and shivered through the early part of the evening. It was not until after the intermission that the hall began to be comfortable. Jets of ice-cold air were deftly forced through small holes at the foot of each seat, and, as the indignant ticket-holders declared, it seemed as if the proprietors of the hall were in a "combine" with the undertakers. Either the system of heating the hall is radically wrong or the engineer is incompetent.

During the intermission a number of ticket-holders expostulated with Mr. Abbey. Two or three were heard to say that they would be obliged to take their ladies home if the currents of cold air were not stopped. There was some improvement thereafter, but the condition of the hall before 10 o'clock was an outrage upon the ticket-holders in the parquet who had paid well for an evening of pleasure and were cheated out of half of it.

The Reverend Spectators.

Every man who came into the Columbia Theatre last night was suspected of being a clergyman. If a man yawned his neighbors had no doubt of his cloth; if a man applauded the audience smiled and deemed it a case of Preciosa and the Bishops. Once a frantic-eyed man rushed wildly out, and every one immediately assumed that it was a minister trying to escape. The sixth row from the back in the parquet had been assigned to the reverend guests, and it was filled with the clerical gentlemen and their wives. There were three opera-glasses among them. They were both cautious and courteous, and from first to last made no remark or motion to attract attention to themselves or their displeasure, if they felt it. When "Galatea" was done and the curtain rolled up on the ballet, the Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell craned his neck a little. Rabbi Felsenthal turned his appreciative eyes straight on the stage. They made no sign and at the close of the performance quietly withdrew. The following clergymen sent for tickets on the invitations made to them, but only those marked with a star are known to have attended the performance, the others not being recognized: The Rev. E. O. Taylor, pastor Central Baptist Church; the *Rev. J. E. Thompson; the Rev. David N. Utter, Church of the Messiah (Unitarian); the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, pastor Fourth Baptist Church; the *Rev. Charles H. Bixby, the *Rev. John Rushton, *Rabbi Norden, *Pastor Hartman, *Rabbi Felsenthal, the Rev. C. R. Koerner, the Rev. J. H. McGee, the Rev. E. C. Bostock, pastor Immanuel Swedenborgian Church; the Rev. Miss Florence Kollock, pastor Englewood Universalist Church; the *Rev. Henry G. Perry; the *Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor Central Christian Church. Some opinions:

The Rev. Blackwell—It is unnecessarily and inexcusably fleshly.

The Rev. James E. Thompson, rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church—It was a very beautiful entertainment in every way. There is nothing immoral about it.

Pastor Hartman, Evangelical Lutheran—It is an old story with me.

The Rev. C. H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's, Hyde Park—I see nothing immoral in it. There is nothing in it that any pure-minded person need take any exception to.

The Rev. John Rushton, pastor of Christ Church, Woodlawn, was quoted by a friend as saying it was a "beautiful thing" and "all right."

The Rev. B. Felsenthal, rabbi of Zion Congregation and the Rev. A. Norden of the North Side Congregation are theatre-goers, so no effort was made to get their views, as they are said to see nothing bad in the ballet.

Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" will be given to-night. The cast includes Bertha Pierson, Mathilde Philipps, William Ludwig, Myron Whitney, Charles Barrett, and Charles Wood.

Milwaukee Ministers Noncommittal.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "Interviews with representative clergymen of this city show them to be unwilling to follow the example of their brethren at Chicago and St. Louis in condemning the National opera company ballet before they have either seen or been given reliable information regarding the performance. The advance sale for the opera company's engagement, which begins Monday evening, is surprisingly large."

THE LABOR LEGISLATORS GIVE IT UP.

They Won't Try to Control the House—Knights Fighting the Trades Assembly.

The Representatives elected by the United Labor party met yesterday and discussed their plans for the coming session in Springfield. They have given up the claim of controlling the House. They say one of the Republicans they relied on went back on his promise and the other one was released from his pledge at his request. The Labor Representatives now concede a majority to the Republicans. Mr. Dixon said last night that Dave Littler would probably get the largest number of votes for Speaker on the first ballot in the caucus, but he did not think he would be elected, as his opponents would unite to defeat him. The Labor men would make a nomination of their own and stand by their man, though they could not elect him. They would go into no other caucus, as there would be no other caucus than the Republican. The Representatives considered a communication from the Women's Protective Association urging the passage of a bill to limit the term of imprisonment for debt to six months unless the party conceals his property or refuses to deliver it for the benefit of his creditors. They decided to vote for such a bill if it was put in the right shape. Another bill, presented by the same association, to place the general care of the insane under a State Commission, some members of which should be women, also met with their approval, being in accordance with their platform. They indorsed the bill of the Women's Christian Temperance Union extending the age of consent to 18 for both sexes. There was some disposition to place it at 16 for women, but they generally favored 18. The Representatives also talked over two bills of their own framing, the details of which they will not make public until they decide positively to introduce them. A suggestion for a bill came to them in relation to the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston, asking for an appropriation to build an addition to the institution to enable the authorities to separate the dependent from the criminal inmates. They were disposed to favor this appropriation.

Mr. Dixon called at the rooms of the County Board during the day and Chairman Klehm called his attention to a passage in his remarks to the County Board two weeks ago urging legislation in behalf of the county. Referring to the suggestion to enact legislation to enable the county to be self-sustaining Mr. Dixon said he thought a bill might be drafted making a man who was carrying on a suit just for the sake of deferring an honest debt or anything of that sort liable for the expenses both of the court and the opposite side if it should appear to the Judge that it was a case of factious contention rather than of right.

The leaders of the United Labor party have apparently determined to give up the oft-repeated attempt to capture the Trades Assembly, and instead will endeavor to force their respective organizations to withdraw their delegates from that body. The excuse for this action at the present time is the action of the Congress of Federated Trades at Columbus in issuing a declaration of war against the Knights.

The Committee of Twenty-one met last night and received the report of Representative-elect C. G. Dixon, who said he had secured quarters for the Representatives of their party at Springfield and had been treated very courteously everywhere. Some bills were considered and ordered paid.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago District of the German Turners has issued a circular to the various societies in the district explaining their action in the matter of the intended protest against the sentence of the Anarchists, and asking them to postpone action in the impeachment of the committee to the next regular district convention. The North Side Turners, however, have held a meeting and decided to insist on the calling of a special convention for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Executive Committee.

The Knights to Have a Daily Paper.

The *Star* Publishing Company announced yesterday that it would begin the publication of the Chicago *Daily Star* Jan. 15. It will be a one-cent evening labor paper week days and a five-cent paper Sunday mornings. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, of which $12,500 has been paid in. The company will endeavor to secure 20,000 subscribers before starting in.

A call has been issued for the reorganization of the pioneer Knights of Labor Assembly in the West. It was numbered 400, and was organized Aug. 22, 1877, by Richard Griffiths. After giving birth to a number of assemblies which have since flourished the parent stock died about a year ago.

James E. Finnegan, Master Workman of the Shoemakers' Assembly, held another interview with Selz, Schwab & Co. yesterday relative to the strike of the sixty girls at the firm's factory, but no settlement satisfactory to both parties was reached. It is expected that some arrangement will be reached tomorrow.

The raffle for the benefit of Richard Griffiths, General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor, has been postponed until Jan. 22. It is expected that between $500 and $600 will be raised. Mr. Griffiths is slowly improving from the effects of the operation for cancer in the face, but it will be a long time before he will be out again.

Superintendent Cregier on the Complaint of the Conductors and Drivers.

"The only fault-finding I have heard of," said the Superintendent of the West Side car lines yesterday, "is from the conductors and drivers on Madison street. All the others are satisfied. With reference to Madison street, the time will be changed in two or three days so as to give the men four minutes more at Western avenue. A curve will be put in at Madison street so the cars can run around to the barn, where the horses will be changed, thus doing away with the ground of complaint from property-owners, who objected to the blocking up of the street with cars. While the laying time down-town has been lessened the four minutes added at the other end will offset it. A cut of four minutes was made on State street owing to the complaints of the storekeepers, who didn't want long lines of cars standing in front of their doors. The running time on Madison street is seventy-six instead of eighty-four minutes, a reduction of eight minutes. The conductors and drivers are paid by the hour, and the four minutes added will increase the pay for eight trips 10 cents a day. Under the old arrangement a man received $2.22 for nine trips; now he will get $2.32, and for eight trips $2.06. It takes ten hours and eight minutes to make eight trips, with fifteen minutes calling time; eleven hours and twenty-four minutes to make nine trips; and twelve hours and forty minutes to make ten trips, for which the men are paid $2.57. Most of those on Madison will make nine trips, and some ten. The cars taken off are nine from Madison, two from Randolph, two from Ogden avenue, two from Blue Island, and two from Indiana, but this does not decrease the service to the public, because it took that many cars to fill up the space while others were laying off at the down-town terminus. Some of the men dropped from Madison street have been transferred to other lines, and there are still vacancies for more than the remainder, but they won't take the places. Whatever saving is effected by the change in the running time will be used up in horseflesh, as the horses have to work harder."

A receiver's office is to be opened on Madison street, near State, for the convenience of the conductors, who will not hereafter be obliged to stand in the cold while turning over their fares. The conductors on the other lines have from four to six minutes every trip to spend in the Randolph street office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Washingtonian Home Annual.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Washingtonian Home was commemorated at the home last night by a musical and literary entertainment. The program was participated in by Miss Hammill, Mrs. Laura Masterman, and Mrs. Bell Gibson. Mr. Steele, one of the inmates, read, in behalf of his comrades, resolutions thanking Superintendent Wilkins and his associates for their kindness and encouragement.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Thomas Donaldson, employed by T. D. Randall & Co., No. 219 South Water street, was thrown from a buggy at Goethe and Wells streets and perhaps quite seriously hurt. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Canadian Reception.

The reception given last evening by the Young Men's Christian Association to the Canadian residents of the city was a very pleasant affair and well attended. The number of guests present, including ladies, was estimated at about 1,000.

Hendricks' Alleged Revelations.

Commissioner Wren, when seen last night, denied any knowledge of the act charged against the committee of which he is a member by Charles A. Hendricks, as outlined in the fourth column of the third page.

Attempted Suicide.

Charles Biokel, a patternmaker by trade, living in the rear of No. 142 South Green street, attempted suicide while under the influence of liquor by taking poison. It is thought that he cannot recover. He has a wife and two children.

Carew Arrested.

Johnnie Carew, a saloonkeeper at No. 504 [illegible] street, was arrested last evening for selling liquor without a license. He was released on bail.

Mrs. Manager Smith Still Insures.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A report current here that Mrs. M. R. Smith, manager of the Oshkosh Mutual Insurance Company, is to be relieved of her duties as manager Jan. 1 on account of the suits originating in Chicago, is denied by the Board of Directors, who met this morning. They say that the management of Mrs. Smith has been satisfactory and that the company has prospered.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND DISPUTING TERRITORY IN AFRICA.

Indications that the Trouble Will Become Serious—The Special Commission in Germany Decides Against an Increase in the Kaiser's Army—The Czar Objects to Ferdinand—A Banquet to Minister McLane in Paris—Premier Sagasta Warns Republicans in Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Bombay *Gazette* says that the French are actively intriguing against the British in the Somali country on the African east coast, south of the Gulf of Aden. A party of Frenchmen, the *Gazette* says, recently hoisted the French flag over Dongarita, which lies within the territory under British protection. The English agent at Bulhar has gone with a force of twenty-five men to remove the flag. Two French gunboats have left Aden since the agent's departure, and it is presumed that they have proceeded to Dongarita. The British gunboat Penguin has followed the French vessels.

Two Hundred Dacoits Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Dispatches from Mandalay state that Col. Heyland, with a body of British troops, recently pursued 700 Dacoits and killed 200 of them. Many others were made prisoners. Stores of ammunition were seized in several places.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Special Commission Decides Against an Increase—Other News from Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The commission of the Reichstag, to which the Government's Military bill has been referred, today rejected by a vote of 16 to 12 the clause proposing to fix April next as the date to put into effect the contemplated increase in the German army. The commission also fixed the peace effective force at 450,000 men for three years.

Today's sitting of the commission was an exciting one. Von Huene of the Centre proposed to fix the peace effective footing at 518 infantry battalions for three years, instead of 534 battalions for seven years, as demanded by the Government. Von Huene added that the Centre would assent for one year, conditionally, to any increase the Government wanted. Stauffenberg (Liberal) moved to limit the number of battalions to 518; also that for three years there be formed fifteen additional battalions, and that drawing for recruits occur in January instead of March, pending the introduction of the system of two years' service, and Gen. von Schellendorf, Minister of War, declared both motions unacceptable. He denounced the two years' service as injurious to the army and insisted upon a seven years' service. The commission, after refusing several amendments, rejected the clause fixing April 1 as the date upon which the proposed increase in the army should be effected. The sitting then suspended at the request of several Liberals, who will formulate new proposals. During the recess consultations were held with groups of Progressists and members of the Centre. On reassembling the debate was resumed on Von Huene's motion, and the commission finally voted in favor of 450,000 men for three years, instead of 468,400 for seven years, as proposed by the bill. The result was due to coalition. The majority consisted of five Progressists, two Socialists, eight Centrists, and one Pole, and the minority of four National Liberals, six Conservatives, and two Free Conservatives.

The rise in the Bank of England rate of discount and the continued local demand for money had the effect on the bourse here of causing many holders to realize, the market closing heavy with a general fall of ⅜ per cent. It is reported the Imperial Bank's rate of discount is about to be increased.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Baden have gone to Cannes for the winter. The Prince is threatened with a critical lung disease.

Anton Seide of New York declined the leadership of the royal orchestra at Baden owing to an American contract.

The race-horse Palmer, bought in England ten years ago for 153,000 marks for the royal stud at Torgau, has been shot on account of old age. He was the sire of a number of winners in German races.

In conformity with an agreement with England the German Government has annexed several of the Solomon Islands.

Count Herbert Bismarck, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has informed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that complete accord exists between Germany, England, and France concerning the relations between the Sultan of Zanzibar and Germany, and respecting the treaty which the Sultan had concluded with Germany.

A special matinée performance of "Mikado" will be given for the benefit of the Crown Princess' fund to establish a home for American and British governesses.

THE CZAR DOES NOT CONSENT.

He Objects to Placing Prince Ferdinand on the Bulgarian Throne.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Count Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador here, has informed the Bulgarian deputation that Russia is unable at present to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, or to notice any proposal on that matter emanating from the Regency.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha claims that the Bulgarian delegation officially offered him the crown of Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Dec. 16.—The Bulgarians deny that they ever invited Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg to become a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

Italy Preparing for the Worst.

ROME, Dec. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Ricotti, Minister of War, after reading the military budget, declared that Italy was now in a position to mobilize and victual 400,000 troops, not counting reserves. The work of providing troops with repeating rifles had already begun, and 1,000,000 of them would be in use by 1888, though at present there was nothing to threaten the peace of Italy. It was useless to ignore the warlike indications in the East. He believed Italy would be well prepared in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Welsh Farmers in Revolt.

CARDIFF, Dec. 16.—The farmers in the north of Wales are resisting the collection of the church tithes. In one section of the country the farmers expelled the collecting bailiffs from the farms and escorted them out of the district. It is feared that the rebellion among the Welshmen may lead to serious results.

British Briefs.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned unexpectedly to London today. The Cabinet has been summoned to meet tomorrow.

The traders and ratepayers of the West End are signing a petition asking the Government to prohibit the holding of public meetings in Trafalgar square.

Browning and Swinburne will issue new volumes of poems in January. Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" is meeting with the greatest sale of any of his recent works.

Prince Alexander of Hesse, father of Prince Alexander, recently of Bulgaria, and of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, has arrived at Windsor Castle, to be present at the christening of the infant child of Prince Henry and Princess Beatrice.

The Dublin *Nation* learns in connection with the proposal to send a British envoy to the Vatican that Lord Iddesleigh asked the right of objecting to undesirable appointments to Catholic vacancies in Great Britain, and that the Pope answered that persons who in any way violated the law would not be encouraged anywhere, as the spreading of the gospel of peace was the object of the church.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Minister McLane Banqueted by the French.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Gen. Pelissier gave a banquet last evening to United States Minister McLane and the French delegates to the ceremony of the dedication of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. Gen. Pelissier expressed profound emotion over the cordiality of the reception accorded the delegates by the people of the United States.

Mr. McLane, in his response, said French Huguenots and other Frenchmen were established in America before English civilization was planted there, and they had left their names to places, testifying to the extent and persistence of French influence. Other nations with whom the United States was happy to entertain good relations could not, Mr. McLane said, be surprised or offended at the long, historical association, established by the closest and most intimate ties, between France and the United States. The blood which had been spilt had afterwards sealed this friendship, which was sustained by common aspiration towards the same political ideal. "This friendship," continued the American Minister, "rests upon the great principle whose beneficent action your illustrious sculptor has symbolized, and will last as long as liberty enlightens the world."

A Portion of the Plunder Found.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—This morning one of the waiters at the Grand Hotel, while sweeping the reading-room, discovered behind the furniture three carefully-tied parcels containing 150 letters and postal-cards addressed from the United States to Russia, besides a draft drawn by an American firm on a German bank. The whole was found to belong to a large batch of letters stolen from the English and American mail-train. The police believe the perpetrators of the theft, who concealed them at the Grand Hotel, must have been in Brussels a day or two ago, and may be there now. The waiters in the hotel recognize a photograph sent here by the London police as that of a former guest of the house.

Sagasta Warns the Republicans.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Señor Sagasta, President of the Council, denounced the revolutionary doctrines of the Extreme Republican party, whose conditional offers of peace the Government was unable to accept. He warned the Republicans that their liberty depended upon their own acts, and said that the Government would carry out its program of reforms despite all threats of revolution.

The palace guard yesterday arrested a decently-dressed man who was on the point of entering the Queen's apartments. It is believed that the prisoner is insane.

News Notes by Cable.

The National Council of Switzerland, in view of the political situation, has decided to largely increase the supply of war material.

The Pope, fearing the result of the agitation in favor of the separation of Church and State, instructed the French Bishops to endeavor to counteract the effect of the movement by showing the people the evils that would follow.

Stefano Merlatti's fast is much talked about. The doctors are of the opinion that he will be unable to take any solid food for about twenty-five days, and will require the greatest possible care in dieting to ward off disastrous results from his fifty-days' abstinence. A banquet will be held to celebrate the conclusion of his fast at the Grand Hotel. Over 100 guests will be present. Merlatti will preside. Experiments will now be tried on him in his emaciated condition, and he will be fed with all kinds of foods and extracts to test their nutritive power.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CAPITAL.

The Festival for the Benefit of the Garfield National Hospital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The "E Pluribus Unum" entertainment given for the benefit of the Garfield National Hospital opened tonight with crowded rooms. Masonic Temple, in which the fair is held, has been beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, greens, and gorgeous embroidered hangings. The success of the entertainment is due in large measure to Mrs. Logan, whose executive ability has been actively exercised for several weeks past in arranging the details of the fair. The tea table was spread on the stage at the east end of the hall and was presided over by Mrs. Edward Halliday, Mrs. Senator Cockrell, Mrs. Representative Symes, and a corps of young lady assistants. The floral table, which was draped with lace portières and ornamented with palms, was under the management of Mrs. Justice Matthews, Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. Audenreid, and Miss Waite. Adjoining was the gypsy-tent, where sibyls in Eastern costumes unraveled the mysteries of palmistry. Miss Porter of Kentucky gave some very excellent harp solos in this tent. The cigar table was a clever representation of the interior of a Turkish apartment, hung with brilliant rugs. Upon sumptuous divans rested bright-eyed girls in Oriental dress. Opposit this was the Japanese bazaar. The decoration of flags and bunting about the confectionery table was surmounted by a large American eagle with widespread wings. At the dolls' table there was a snow palace glistening with myriad icicles, in which was arranged a series of clever little scenes.

At 10 o'clock the band stationed in the upper balcony struck up a waltz, Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Reamey and Maj. Tucker, U. S. A., and Miss Audenreid leading. The Committee on Dancing consisted of Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Senator Dolph, assisted by Maj. Tucker, Commander Kellogg, and Lieuts. Reamey, Duvall, and Dupray. Tomorrow evening the german will be danced by 100 couples, Maj. Tucker leading. Favors for this german, which cover a large table, were sent from New York, and were donated by Mrs. Senator Leland Stanford. Among the distinguished persons present tonight were:

Count Lippe, Col. Whitman, U. S. A.; Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Davidge, Judge and Miss Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Cullom, Olive Logan, Gen. Van Vliet, Mrs. Ross Perry, Mrs. Carrie May Wright, Miss Alice May, Miss May, Capt. and Mrs. Fulton, Representative and Mrs. Symes, Mrs. Sabin, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. and Miss Vourhees, Mr. Helyar of the British Legation, Commander and Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Mahone, Mrs. Mahone, Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Bugher, Miss Sherrill, Miss Katy Beach, Mr. A. A. Hayes, and Mrs. Representative Seney.

It is expected that President and Mrs. Cleveland will attend the fair tomorrow evening, when Mrs. Cleveland will distribute the favors for the german.

OBITUARY.

Burial of Ex-Gov. Charles M. Croswell.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The funeral of ex-Gov. Charles M. Croswell took place at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon from his home in this city. Previous to that hour the house had been thrown open, and a large number of citizens and many distinguished people from abroad filed through the apartments to view the remains. The casket, trimmed with oxidized silver, bore this inscription:

Oct. 31, 1825,
Charles M. Croswell.
Dec. 13, 1886.

The religious services were conducted by the Rev. W. K. Spencer of the First Presbyterian Church and the Rev. R. O. Cooper of Christ Church. Brief eulogies were delivered by Probate-Judge Norman Geddis of this county and Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Ann Arbor, both lifelong friends of Mr. Croswell. The remains were taken up by Norman Geddis, Thomas M. Cooley, W. S. Willcox, W. H. Waltby, Andrew Howell, and Frank W. Clay, and the cortége slowly moved toward Oakwood Cemetery. The body was under an honorary escort consisting of Abel Whitney, C. T. Mitchell of Hillsdale, John K. Boies of Hudson, Richard B. Robbins, W. G. Vinton of Detroit, T. H. Hinchman of Detroit, Harry A. Conant, Secretary of State, and E. H. Butler, State Treasurer. At the vault the closing sentences of the Episcopal burial services concluded the funeral rites.

Marshall P. Wilder.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Marshall P. Wilder died at his residence at Roxbury at 10:30 o'clock this morning. He had just passed his 86th birthday. Mr. Wilder had for many years been one of the most prominent men in the country, besides having a world-wide reputation as one of the foremost pomologists and horticulturists in the country. He was President of the American Pomological Society, and was making active preparations for a meeting of that society in Boston in 1887 at the time of his death.

Col. G. J. Foraker.

NEWARK, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Col. G. J. Foraker, General Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died here today. He had been President and General Manager of the Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad, General Manager of the Virginia Midland, General Superintendent of the Georgia Pacific, and President of narrow-gage roads in the South. He was a cousin of Gov. J. B. Foraker. The remains are to be taken to Atlanta tomorrow, accompanied by the Governor. Col. Foraker was 58 years old.

Maj. Nathaniel F. Hurd.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Maj. Nathaniel F. Hurd, who was an officer in the War of 1812, died at his home in Montclaire yesterday. Maj. Hurd served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Montgomery in the second war with Great Britain.

A MOTHER'S MAD ACT.

Joseph Kosa Discovers the Dead Bodies of His Wife and Baby.

The young wife of Joseph Kosa, a German tailor living at No. 815 North Halsted street, inspired by perhaps a causeless jealousy of her husband, killed her infant child and then committed suicide yesterday afternoon. Kosa is employed as a cutter at Gatzert's tailoring establishment at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and is in good circumstances. He returned home at about 6 o'clock last evening, and upon ascending to the top flat, which is occupied by him, the door was found locked. His wife, Antonia, he knew to be ill, and the little child Joseph, who was only a year old, had been sick in bed with diphtheria, and the father's fears were at once alarmed. Procuring assistance, he broke in the door, and his eyes fell upon the dead bodies of wife and child suspended from the transom. Face to face, the lips of the mother and babe almost touched in a last embrace. Both were quite dead and almost cold. The flat contains four rooms, and the bodies were suspended from a transom between the kitchen and an adjoining bedroom. Upon the table was heaped some coins and greenbacks, amounting to $45, and lying upon the money was a note written in German, as follows:

"TO MY HUSBAND—*Dear Husband:* The Biersdorf is the cause of this act."

The note was without signature. After the bodies had been cut down they were laid side by side beneath a white sheet in an adjoining room. They had been married nearly two years. Mrs. Kosa was 24 years of age, also a German, and rather good-looking. The baby was named Joseph, after its father. In the flat below the one occupied by Kosa live two families named Schmidt and Biersdorf. Miss Schmidt heard Mrs. Kosa walking rapidly back and forth, and then a child crying, and at about a quarter after 5 o'clock a noise, as if a chair falling, and it was probably then that the tragedy occurred. In the apartments in the rear of the Smidts lives Mrs. Biersdorf, the woman to whom reference was made in the note left by Mrs. Kosa. Mrs. Biersdorf is a comely German and cannot speak English. She carried a small child in her arms when she came to the door in answer to the reporter's summons. She appeared to be greatly affected by the sad event, and said that she could give no reason for it. "I have known them since last June," said she, in German, "and we have all been very pleasant together. Their baby took sick with the diphtheria last Sunday, and Monday morning Mr. Kosa asked me to take care of Antonia and the baby, as his wife was also sick. I did so until this morning, but Mrs. Kosa was very cross to me. I thought it was all because she was sick, and I tried not to see it. But this morning Mr. Kosa got another woman named Armstrong to come and take care of them, but Mrs. Armstrong also went away at noon." Mrs. Biersdorf thought that the unfortunate woman had become worse during the day and killed herself and baby while insane.

IT WILL BE WARMER TODAY.

A Rise in Temperature for the Northwest, with Generally Clear Weather.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Illinois, fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Minnesota and Wisconsin, fair weather, followed by light snow, variable winds, slightly warmer.

For Iowa, light snow, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Michigan, snow, variable winds, becoming southerly, slightly warmer.

For Eastern Dakota, snow, variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York	30.16	18	N. W.	Clear	....
Washington	30.28	19	W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.20	43	S. E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.30	20	S.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	15	W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	16	S. W.	Clear	.07
Rochester, N. Y.	30.04	15	W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.13	12	S. W.	Cloudy	.03
Cleveland, O.	30.17	13	S.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.19	7	S. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.18	7	S. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.16	12	W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.99	14	W.	Clear	.02
Escanaba, Mich.	30.01	2	W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.02	17	W.	Cloudy	*—
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.98	18	W.	Fair	.01
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	5	W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.10	8	S. W.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill.	30.11	17	S.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.07	3	S. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.01	—6	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.02	1	N. E.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.05	13	N. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.07	17	E.	Cloudy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.94	25	S.	Cloudy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.02	27	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.11	27	E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.09	28	S. E.	Cloudy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	35	S.	Cloudy	....
Lamar, Mo.	29.85	35	S.	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.84	31	N. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.87	26	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Huron, Dak.	29.81	19	S. E.	Lt. snow	*—
Yankton, Dak.	29.79	28	S. E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.96	0	S. E.	Cloudy	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.00	—16	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.81	10	S.	Cloudy	*—
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.58	19	E.	Cloudy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.90	33	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.78	35	N. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.76	47	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.78	38	S. E.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.96	63	E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.22	35	....	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry	30.05	16	S.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	....	..	....	....	....
Medicine Hat	29.83	22	N.	Cloudy	....

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 16.—Arrived, Fulda, New York for Bremen. Nederland, New York for Antwerp.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—Arrived, Lord Clive, Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Dec. 16.—Arrived, Ethiopia, New York.

COUNCILS OF HUSBANDMEN.

The State Granges of Michigan and Wisconsin Hold Their Annual Sessions.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—An innumerable batch of resolutions were fired at the members of the State Grange yesterday and the twenty-two committees appointed by Gov. Luce Tuesday, to whom they were referred, began the task of sorting the wheat from the chaff at the opening of the afternoon session. The annual reports of several of the officers were read during the morning, that of the Secretary showing that the total receipts for the year were $7,163 and the expenses $7,581. In the event of Gov. Luce positively declining to accept a reëlection as Worthy Master it is probable that State Senator John Holbrook of Lansing Township would be his successor. Many of the delegates would be glad to see the office filled by Judge J. G. Ramsdell of Traverse City, but the Judge's legal engagements would compel him to positively decline. Gov. Luce delivered his annual address as Master of the Grange Tuesday afternoon. The general condition of their order, he stated, is hopeful, and Michigan stands next to Maine in the number of members reported. Within a year ten new granges have been organized, seven dormant ones revived, and a number of new halls have been dedicated. Despite all the encouraging indications there has been no increase in membership within the year. The additions of new members were offset by removals and deaths. As a remedy for this condition of affairs the Governor urged united and zealous work by all members, and announced his belief that the Pomona granges, which have saved many a subordinate grange from decay and death, are the best antidotes for grange dormancy. At the close of the address he pledged continued devotion to the order, but announced that he had determined to turn over the duties of Worthy Master, which he has fulfilled for six years, to another.

The Wisconsin State Grange.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The State Grange Patrons of Husbandry was in session yesterday. The Secretary's report showed the order to have 3,000 members in the State and to have made no advance in this regard during the year. An open meeting was held, when Grand-Master S. C. Carr removed all question as to a possible union of the Grange and the Knights of Labor by declaring that such a move was impracticable for many reasons, including the eight-hour-a-day system, which could never gain the sanction of the farming classes. Gov. Rusk and Mayor E. W. Keyes both made speeches advising the farmers to organize for their protection, as organization seemed to be the order in every calling.

James H. Walker & Co. have erected a very pretty toboggan slide in their Wabash avenue windows, with all the accessories of a winter scene, in which are displayed several toboggans with their occupants coursing down the steep slide.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 75 Cicero court, dated Jan. 4 (Sarah J. Vacher to William H. Altman) ... $ 1,800
Same property as above, dated Feb. 20 (William H. Altman to George H. Gay) ... 1,600
Chicago av, n w cor Hamlin, 20 acres, and Division st, s e cor Crawford av, 20 acres, dated Nov. 18 (estate of Robert B. Hall to Frank and William Alsip) ... 32,000
Hurlbut st, near Connors, e f, undivided ½ of 25x130 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Franziska Roth to H. C. L. Jahns) ... 1,750
Leavitt st, 24 ft n of Parmelee, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Dec. 15 (A. F. Rossow to W. and C. Rossow) ... 1,200
Shober st, 125 ft s of Hirsch, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 14 (John Jensen to L. E. Lauritsen) ... 2,100
West Fourteenth st, 216 ft w of Throop, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 6 (A. S. and T. M. Woodruff to William Fetzer) ... 1,400
Thomas st, s e cor Seymour, n f, 50x124 ft, dated May 1 (N. C. Sears to H. A. Foster) ... 1,000
High st, 200 ft n of Belden av, w f, 50x128 ft, improved, dated Dec. 16 (M. and J. Irrgang to J. and J. Rohde) ... 2,250
West Polk st, 120 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x111 ft, dated Nov. 28 (L. M. Keating to William Kinsella) ... 1,175
Keely st, 356 ft s of Archer av, e f, 24x101 ft, dated Oct. 8 (A. C. Clark to William Tetzke) ... 620
West Sixteenth st, 24 ft w of Burlington, n f, 23x100 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Charles J. Hull to Vaclav Kajda) ... 2,000
Crystal st, 154 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x115 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Adam Ochs to William Malinquist) ... 750
State st, 47 ft n of Thirty-second, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Dec. 14 (S. and L. Summerfield to A. H. Summerfield) ... 12,500
Blue Island av, n e cor of Lincoln st, s f, triangle of 55x111x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 9 (Pleasant Amick to Charles Heper) ... 7,500
Bryson st, 304 ft e of Robey, s f, 24x132 ft, improved, dated Dec. 8 (John Jensen to Ole Ekren) ... 4,000
West Twenty-first st, 125 ft w of Throop, s f, 150x124 ft, dated July 15 (S. B. Williams to J. G. Lobstein) ... 6,000
Maxwell st, 200 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x173 ft, improved, dated Dec. 16 (F. G. Alberg to Samuel Meyer) ... 3,400
Millard av, 125 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 10 (A. B. and A. B. Husbands to A. H. Smith) ... 500
(The above was by error reported in block 8 in same subdivision.)
Thirty-fourth court, 275 ft e of Long John st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (J. A. Brahm et al. to G. F. Kellogg) ... $ 275
Western av, 139 ft e of North, w f, 43x124 ft, dated Nov. 29 (E. H. Shelden to Caspar Koch) ... 1,500
West Van Buren st, 75 ft w of Francisco, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 16 (Stevens & Wood to Charles Backer) ... 1,100
The premises No. 40 Winthrop place, dated Dec. 11 (William Baldenweck to M. E. Sanderson) ... 2,900
Warren av, e of California, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Sept. 27 (J. L. Campbell to F. M. Benedict) ... 3,000
Bellevue place, 289 ft w of Lake Shore drive, n f, 24x108 ft, dated Dec. 15 (M. C. Armour to Sophia B. Antisdel) ... 16,000
Loomis st, 166 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (M. & B. Byrnes to Michael Kearns) ... 2,500
Osborn st, 91 ft n of West Indiana, e f, 23x79 ft, dated Dec. 16 (E. D. Kelly to Annie Welsh) ... 3,000
Astor st, 149 ft n of Goethe, e f, 32½x127 ft, dated Dec. 15 (J. L. Houghteling to John H. Weiss) ... 9,000
Thirty-seventh st, 144 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 6 (Albert Crane to T. B. Blair) ... 590

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sheldon st, 224 ft s of Graceland av, w f, 50x176 ft, dated Nov. 30 (Daniel Goodwin to Peter Kinkeby) ... $ 1,000
Wrightwood av, 286 ft w of Racine, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 11 (James Quink to Charles Melbye) ... 1,650
Dakin st, 160 ft e of Rokeby, n f, 120x122 ft, dated Nov. 23 (John A. Hall to R. C. Hall) ... 2,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, 100 ft n of Fifty-seventh, w f, 148x161¼ ft, dated Dec. 11 (Mary E. Cutter to Albert Mendel) ... $ 6,750
Ellis av, s e cor Fifty-third st, w f, 100x164 ft, dated Dec. 14 (Connecticut Mut. Life-Ins. Co. to M. A. Pearce) ... 5,000
Woodlawn av, 63 ft n of Chestnut st, e f, 100x164 ft, dated Dec. 3 (H. E. Bucklen to N. S. Bouton) ... 6,000
Drexel av, 240 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 120x130 ft, dated Nov. 10 (L. B. and D. C. Wallace to Simon Callaghan) ... 3,000
Park place, 100 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 1 (B. P. Hutchinson to J. E. Cornell) ... 7,000
Forty-third st, 166 ft e of Grand bd, s f, 50x122 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Henry Botsford to M. M. Best) ... 2,500
Hickory st, 50 ft n of Thirty-sixth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 26 (N. Corwith to E. L. Burnham) ... 800
State st, 243 ft n of Fifty-second, e f, 26x118 ft, dated Dec. 1 (P. J. Hussander to Henry Poetter) ... 1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Morrison av, 97 ft s of Belmont, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Dec. 16 (Albert Wisner to N. A. Shrider) ... $ 300
Simons av, 103 ft n of Courtland st, e f, 25x177 ft, dated Dec. 15 (A. S. and F. A. Winkelman to L. E. Gratziger) ... 350
West Washington st, 225 ft w of West Fortieth, s f, 25x180 ft, dated Nov. 18 (L. and J. E. Cameron to W. H. H. Porter) ... 750
West Washington st, w and adj above, 25x180 ft, dated Nov. 8 (H. H. Porter to W. L. Cameron) ... 750
West Washington st, 250 ft w of West Fortieth, s f, 25x180 ft, also 25x180 ft on same street, dated Nov. 8 (West Chicago Land Co. to M. A. Farr) ... 2,500
W ½ s e ¼ n w ¼ sec 28, 39, 13, dated Sept. 6 (John A. Cutter to Oswald F. Wolfe) ... 20,000

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Campbell Bros., two-story addition, 18x26 feet, No. 110 Ohio street, to cost $1,000.

H. Hoeppe, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 306 Washington boulevard, to cost $1,000.

Peter Jensen, two-story flats, 20x32 feet, No. 222 Wilmot street, to cost $2,000.

A. Pearson, two-story stores and flats, 22x70 feet, No. 306 Seventeenth street, to cost $4,500.

Spiese & Bischoff, three-story stores and flats, 24x70 feet, No. 75 East North avenue, to cost $4,000.

Daniel Crowley, two-story flats, 22x61 feet, No. 1151 Western avenue, to cost $3,500.



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Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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ON OUR
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Shopping Bags.
Fine Felt, Silk Embroidered Initials, 65 cents.
Aprons.
Fine Lawn and Silk, from 19c to $5.00.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
For Household Gifts. Very cheap
Fancy Baskets.
Work, Waste, Stand, and Ball Baskets. The new Love-Knot Basket, all sizes.
Plush Table Scarfs.
Heavy Silk, Rich Designs, $10; worth $20.
Mantel Lambrequins.
5 beautiful styles, $20, $25.
Christmas Cards.
New Designs, from 3c up.
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Beautiful Vases, etc.

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Another Children's Day
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State and Monroe-sts.

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Where the largest assortment and
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Silk Umbrellas, with Sterling Silver Handles, only $2.00
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Fine Quality Silk, in Gold and Silver Handles, at .. $3.00, $3.50, and $3.75
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100 doz. Silk Mufflers, in cream and white, $1.00; worth $1.50.
50 doz. Silk Mufflers, in cream and white, $1.25; worth $1.75.
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40 doz. Extra Heavy, $1.85; worth $2.50.
100 doz. Colored Silk Mufflers, full size, $1.00 each; worth up to $1.75.
20 doz. Colored Silk Mufflers, in all colors, $1.85; worth $2.25.
50 doz. Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, 1 inch hemstitched, 37c; worth 60c.
75 doz. Initial Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, in all letters, $1; worth $1.35.

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This Elegant Seal Plush Wrap AT $19.50!
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GERMAN SINGING Canary and Brass Cage ONLY $4,
A Good Christmas Gift.
KAEMPFER'S
127 South Clark St.

THEY WANT TO FIND OUT.

A MINING DEAL IN WHICH MATTERS ARE SOMEWHAT MIXED UP.

One Partner Asks the Court to Decide the Question, Which Judge Tuley Will Proceed to Do, an Injunction Being Issued in the Meantime—Another Partner Who Wants an Accounting and a Receiver—Appellate Court Opinions—Notes.

Edwin B. Palmer filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday in which he avers that he entered into an agreement last July with one J. W. Haskin, now of Oakland, Cal., the owner of four copper-mines at Red Rock, Ari. For $60,000 he agreed to transfer these mines to the Atlas Mining Company of Chicago. The capital stock was placed at $3,000,000, and was divided into 100,000 shares at $30 each. Palmer and Allen A. Griffith were to have half the stock assigned to them, and in proportion to the amount paid Haskin was to have the other half. The company was formed and capitalized, but Palmer alleges that Haskin had meanwhile entered into negotiations with W. Andrews, W. Eldred, and C. M. Green, with whom Palmer was himself negotiating for the sale of his stock in the concern. These men raised $22,000 in cash, which they turned over to the company, and agreed to raise $38,000 more. For this they were to have $600,000 in stock, of which $360,000 was a fund set apart by mutual agreement between Palmer and Haskin, and the question is, Whose stock is to bear the payment of the remaining $240,000 to Green and his associates? The court is asked to answer this, and to enjoin Haskin and his agent from making any disposition of the stock now in the company's hands. Judge Tuley issued the injunction on a bond of $500.

Wants a Settlement.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court by Michael Costelloe yesterday against his partners, Charles R. Abbott and L. L. Moody, asking for an accounting. Complainant was formerly a member of the firm of Culliton, Costelloe & Co., and when Culliton died bought his interest for $3,500 for the defendants. He had a contract with the county, which was also turned over to the new firm, and this contract through complainant's efforts was renewed this year in Moody's name, but complainant had an interest in the profits. The partnership expired in May last, and Moody has been professing to close up the business, but Costelloe charges him with misappropriating over $10,000, and wants a settlement and receiver.

Appellate Court Business.

The Judges of the Appellate Court met yesterday morning and filed nine opinions, heard a few motions, and then adjourned for a week. They still have six cases under advisement, and will not be ready to have a call next week. They have about sixty cases yet unheard on their calendar, which must be disposed of by the first week in February, and they are therefore considering the advisability of having a call during holiday week, as otherwise they will not be able to clear their docket before the March term. Among the cases disposed of yesterday was that of Lipp vs. Kollborn, in which the forger, Frederick Freudenberg, had a prominent part. The Kollborns gave Freudenberg a trust-deed for $1,000 on some property, the proceeds to be used in paying off an incumbrance. He sold the trust-deed to Lipp, forged a release, and absconded. The defendants claimed that he represented to them that he had not used the trust-deed, and that he tore it up in their presence and gave them a release, and they had received none of the money Lipp paid him. It was held that the Kollborns, by trusting too much to their agent, had brought their loss on themselves, and ought to be compelled to suffer rather than Lipp, who was a perfectly innocent purchaser. The decree of foreclosure was affirmed.

In the case of the Town of Palatine against Frederick Krueger it was held that the ordinance of June 1, 1885, making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine for any one to dig earth or gravel from a street was invalid so far as it imposed a penalty on the owner of the fee of a highway for digging gravel or earth thereon for his individual use when no injury was done to public use.

In the case of the estate of William H. Scoville the appraisers awarded the widow $1,110 for her award. The Probate Court modified this by giving $710 to the widow and $400 to a step-daughter. On appeal the Appellate Court held the Probate Court had no power to modify the award of the appraisers, as the law vested in them only to make the terms of the award.

The following is a list of the decisions yesterday:

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

2,462—Krueger vs. Town of Palatine.
2,565—Phœnix Ins. Co. vs. Lebscher.
2,456—In re est. of W. H. Scoville.
2,463—Allemania Ins. Co. vs. Little.
2,472—Roche vs. Day.
2,457—Vigeant vs. Scully.

AFFIRMED.

2,462—Kollborn vs. Lipp.
2,460—Andrews vs. Board of Trade.
2,480—Darlington vs. Chamberlain.

Items.

Judge Garnett yesterday appointed Charles J. E. Parker receiver of the Casino Company, under bond of $6,000. He is to continue the business and directed to make a report of the assets of the company within five days.

The two policemen, Mullen and McHugh, have filed their petition for habeas corpus again, this time before Judge Collins. They make the same representations as before. Judge Collins issued the writ and made it returnable Saturday at 9:30 a. m.

Thomas J. Finucane, one of the men indicted for receiving $4,000 worth of stamps stolen from the Minneapolis Post-Office in July last, appeared before Judge Blodgett yesterday and gave bail in $3,500. Ignatz Zeisler, indicted for sending through the mails a circular of a German lottery, also gave bail in $500 for his appearance.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

106,991—H. H. Shufeldt & Co. vs. Samuel Stein. Asst., $3,500. Cratty Bros. & Aldrich, attys.
106,992—Frank Douglas vs. Julia A. King. Confession of judgment, $254. Walpole Wood, atty.
106,993—Augusta Rollmann vs. Joseph Rollmann. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Vocke & Storcke, solrs.
106,994—P. G. Eastman, use, etc., vs. H. E. Wiley, C. T. Daxey, and Wiley, Strawbridge & Co. Appeal.
106,995—Jemima Payne vs. George J. Payne. Bill for divorce for desertion. Cunningham & Kelly, solrs.
106,996—Petronella Hilliard vs. William L. Hilliard. Bill for divorce for desertion. William Law Jr., solr.
106,997—Michael Costelloe vs. Charles R. Abbott and L. L. Moody. Bill for accounting and dissolution of partnership. H. W. Wolseley, solr.
106,998—C. H. Kallenberg et al. vs. David P. Fraser, Thomas Chalmers, W. J. Chalmers and Norman D. Fraser. Case, $40,000. George F. Westover, solr.
106,999—Wells Glass Company vs. Ann M. Reese and Thomas Bates. Mechanic's lien, $202. Abbott & Baker, solrs.
107,000—J. H. Norton vs. E. H. Ward, J. F. Koons, and George S. Poppers. Replevin, $800. G. F. White, atty.
107,001—W. B. Borman et al. vs. Chester M. Foster and Charles E. Foster. Attchmt., $9,987. Bennett, Phelps & Holmes, attys.
107,002—J. H. Peterson vs. George S. and Amelia Poppers. Trover, $1,500. J. McKenzie Cleland, atty.
107,003—Charles Kramer vs. F. Riebling. Attcht., $1,300. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.
107,004—S. D. Haskell et al. vs. Julius M. Stein and Geo. Gule. Appeal.
107,005—Mary A. McCulloch vs. Chauncey H. McCulloch. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Collier & Walker, solrs.
107,006—W. W. Charles vs. James Rees and John B. Rees. Confession of judgment, $792. Beattie & Neuberger, attys.
107,007—Asst. Suppressed.
107,008—Elizabeth L. Abbott, use, &c., vs. James Hamilton and Ada I. Venable. Asst., $5,000. Martin Beem, atty.
107,009—Charles E. Peck vs. Emma J. Walker.
107,010—David E. Gurney vs. Alice C. Gurney. Bill for divorce for desertion. Jones & Lusk, solrs.
107,011—Edgar Terhune vs. Peter Fish. Asst., $1,000. Pltf. pro se.
107,012—Charles Ludlam vs. Elbridge Hanecy and John McLinden. Case, $5,000. Edgar Terhune, atty.
107,013—George Sawin vs. Louise Tabel and Paul E. Tabel. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $500 on Lot 2, Block 3, in Hitt and others' Sub. of the E. 39 acres off the east side of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, 40, 13. H. Vanderploeg, solr.
107,014—John Wheeler et al. vs. Theodore Voss. Asst., $187. Samuel Chandler, atty.
107,015—James Hyman vs. Henry and Theresa Porges. Confession of judgment, $687. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.
107,016—Attcht. Suppressed.
107,017—The Bartholomae & Burgweger Brewing Co. vs. Chicago Casino Company. Confession of judgment, $3,607. Jesse B. Barton, atty.
107,018—Sophia Friedrich vs. August Friedrich. Bill for divorce for desertion. C. H. and C. B. Wood, solrs.
107,019—The Bartholomae & Burgweger Brewing Co. vs. Chicago Casino Co., Paul E. Held and J. M. Hazlett. Creditor's bill, $3,607. Jesse B. Barton, solr.
107,020—Emilio de Stefano vs. City of Chicago. Case, $3,000. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.
107,021—Bernard Steele et al. vs. Same. Case, $15,000. Same attys.
107,022—Mary B. P. Ryder vs. Town of Lake. Case, $2,500. O'Shea & Mahoney, attys.
107,023—Henry Barrenscheen vs. Thomas and Mina Peterson. Confession of judgment, $725. Francis Lackner, atty.
107,024—Henry Sharon vs. Henry Abraham. Asst., $1,500. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.
Suppressed, Wednesday, 106,975—Nettie Carson vs. J. H. Norton. Bill for chattel mortgage injunction. D. M. Kirton, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

[illegible] GARY—7,285. Henry Michaels et al. vs. David [illegible]aur; judgment, $1,112.—7,286. Samuel Fried[illegible] vs. James A. Quinn; judgment, $1,989.—4,649, [illegible]k Conway et al. vs. A. Sedlack; judgment, $190. [illegible] Frederick Zapel vs. August Fagerlund; judg[illegible] $779.

[JUD]GE ALTGELD—4,726, G. L. Erwin Jr. vs. Edmund [C]hurch; verdict, $500.—3,739, John E. Nash vs. C. [illegible]Hess; judgment, $864.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,243, Dibus vs. Dibus; decree.—3,246, Charles Beazley vs. Mary Beazley; decree, divorce, adultery.—3,153, Paulina Reinmann vs. August Reinmann; same, cruelty.—3,248, Yeaton vs. Kuney; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

59,115—Cleveland Burial-Case Co. vs. Simon Stafford and John Murphy. Appeal.
59,116—Same vs. Same. Appeal.
59,117—The F. H. Hill Co. vs. Same. Appeal.
59,118—Wm. P. Thomas vs. Salneh Dunne, sued as Babitha Dunne. Appeal.
59,119—Henry A. Rust vs. Orville E. Atwood. Appeal.
59,120—Antonia Savon vs. August Rummel. Appeal.
59,121—Grace Jackson vs. George H. Kidder. Bill for separate maintenance.
59,122—Gee Bros. & Co. vs. R. Rothschild's Sons. Appeal.
59,123—Charles Peters vs. Joseph Kr[illegible]chul. Appeal.
59,124—The People ex rel. John Mullen and Peter McHugh vs. Canute R. Matson. Petition for habeas corpus. H. O. McDaid, atty.
59,125—Creditor's bill. Suppressed.
Suppressed Wednesday—59,107—Edwin B. Palmer vs. J. W. Haskin and W. H. Gano. Bill for specific performance and injunction. Follansbee & O'Connors, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—3,532, Charles Grout et al. vs. Lewis Lewinsohn; judgment, $940.—3,533, C. H. Fargo et al. vs. Same; judgment, $465.—3,534, J. H. Coon et al. vs. Same; judgment, $94.—3,543, W. W. Cummer et al. vs. Same; judgment, $1,228.—4,200, Edson Keith et al. vs. Lewis Lewinsohn; judgment, $485.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—774, Wording vs. Wakeley; decree, sale.—1,266, John Wootton vs. Margaret Wootton; decree divorce, cruelty and drunkenness.—1,002, Charles P. Rudin vs. Mary H. Rudin; same, desertion.

County Court—New Suits.

6,958—Frank Atwood vs. Henry A. Rust. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

6,890—George B. Wilson vs. Clarence D. Hess. Judgment, $658.—6,877, Samuel E. Wood vs. Joseph Rusche. Judgment, $810.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set case—Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Warren.
JUDGE BLODGETT—140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 162, 162½, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 189. No. 28, Savage vs. First National Bank of Monmouth, on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Dec. 22.
JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call Nos. 3,638, 4,218, 4,219, 4,223, 4,224, 4,229, 4,230, 4,235, and 4,237. No case on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No first call. Nos. 4,121, 4,912, 4,750, 4,913, 4,917, 4,922, and 4,923. No. 4,909, Derby vs. Brown, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,374, 3,578, 4,168, 4,385, 3,781, 4,755, 4,756, and 4,762. Nos. 4,199 and 4,566, Allen vs. Schlenker and Same vs. Hofner, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 36. No case on hearing.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 50, 53, 54, and 56. No. 49 on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 271 and 272. No. 269, Abrahams vs. Shedd, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 21, 50, and 29. No. 52, Johnson vs. Johnson, on hearing.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court until Monday.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,725, Evanston Special Assessment 05, 6,087, 6,089, 6,097, and 6,100. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 550.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 401, 525, 527, 559.

Appellate Court—Second Illinois District.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were as follows:

1,494. Stewart vs. Fellows; appeal to Supreme Court allowed.

1,451. The people vs. Utica Cement Company; appeal to Supreme Court allowed and certificate of importance awarded.

1,475. City of Chicago vs. Cameron; appeal to Supreme Court allowed to City of Chicago without bond, and to such other of plaintiffs in error as shall give bond in $200 within thirty days. Clerk to approve bond.

1,587. Sanford vs. Kane—leave to appellee to file additional record; motion to strike deposition from files denied.

1,633. Robinson vs. Appleton; time to file abstracts and briefs extended to Jan. 10; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

1,634. Moline Plow Company vs. Anderson, time to file record abstracts and briefs extended and cause continued.

1,606. Wiley vs. Stewart; motion to strike bill of exceptions from files and for leave to file amended record overruled.

1,433. Wood vs. Clark; motion for appeal to Supreme Court.

1,569. Reustis vs. Kennedy; motion by defendant to set aside submission, and strike bill of exceptions from the files, and dismiss the writ.

1,598 Treadwell vs. McEwen; ten days' extension of time allowed appellee to file briefs.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions here today:

State, on the relation of A. D. Littleton, applt., vs. Joseph Brewer; Polk Circuit. Action to recover on a bond for violation of the Liquor law; affirmed.

Estate of E. C. Lyon; Johnson Circuit; modified and affirmed.

C. W. Bowen vs. William Evans, applt.; Appanoose Circuit. Action to recover judgment on an estate; reversed.

Joseph G. Palmer, applt., vs. Columbus Rogers; Monona District. Action upon a promissory note; reversed.

E. P. Renshaw vs. John Taylor, applt.; Harrison Circuit. Action to reverse judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace; reversed.

State vs. B. A. Schaffer, applt. In the Henry District Court defendant was convicted of the larceny of a set of harness; affirmed.

W. L. Rankhead vs. Des Moines Insurance Company, applt.; Jefferson Circuit. Action to recover on a policy; affirmed.

Appanoose County, applt., vs. W. F. Vermilion, executor; Appanoose Circuit. Plaintiff seeks to recover adjudgment in damages for the concealment of moneys and credits from the Assessor with fraudulent intent; affirmed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted by the Supreme Court of the United States today:

No. 95. Myers & Levi et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. David Block; and No. 96. Myers & Levi et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Solomon Isaacs. Argument concluded by John H. Kennard for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 97. Roxanna Simonton, executrix, appellant, vs. Hiram Sibley et al. Argued by S. F. Phillips for appellant and by Wm. E. Earle for appellees.

No. 98. James L. Sharp, appellant, vs. Christopher Riessner et al. Argued by A. V. Briesen for appellant and by B. F. Lee for appellee.

No. 99. Jonathan H. Burke et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. O. E. Wood et al. In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Dismissed with costs, pursuant to tenth rule.

No. 101. James Creegan, appellant, vs. Wm. D. Andrews et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed per stipulation.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

David B. Henderson vs. Oliver W. Pierce; Clinton, C. C.; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

Gustave Rice vs. Lewis Boyer; Clinton C. C.; reversed. Elliott, C. J.

W. F. Hoes vs. James A. Boyer; Jasper C. C.; affirmed. Zollars, J.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company vs. Albert T. Pedigo; Marion S. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

TEN THOUSAND MEN TO GO OUT.

The Coke-Workers of Pennsylvania Likely to quit Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—It was settled today that there will be a strike of 10,000 coke-workers Christmas-Day unless the operators concede the demands of the men, which is improbable. This conclusion was reached at a meeting of the Executive Boards of the Knights of Labor and the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association at Connellsville. Similar action was taken at a mass-meeting at Everson yesterday. The demands which the men make are for semi-monthly pay, abolition of store orders, check-weighmen, and fair wages for dead work. The strikers will be backed by the Knights of Labor. If the operators yield they will advance prices at once.

The New Albany Strike at an End.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The differences between the freight conductors and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company were amicably adjusted about noon today, and trains are being sent out as rapidly as possible. The company conceded the price demanded and allow the conductors three cents a mile. The men abandoned their claim for pay for overtime. The brakemen are somewhat dissatisfied. They asked an increase of half a cent a mile, but the company declined to accede to their demands. A majority of the brakemen are going to work, however, and the strike is over.

Two Hundred Boys Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—Two hundred American District messenger boys went on a strike this morning. They want fixed wages of 75 cents a day instead of five cents a trip, which they are now getting.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

D. D. Garcelon Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, William H. Tucker, Cyrus F. Cook, and Duncan D. Garcelon.

Lincoln Mining Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, William H. Bliss, Moses Greenwood Jr., and John B. Whitehead.

The Hanford Boot & Shoe Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, S. F. Hawkins, W. L. Tribbe, and Thomas A. Russell.

The Peoria Bottling Company of Peoria filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to $5,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Tremendous Rush and Jam.

Yesterday the crowd was so great hundreds of people were unable to get near the entrance. It was the opening of the great consolidated assignee sale of three large wholesale clothing firms that failed. There was a tremendous crowd all day in the large six-story double building at 113 that 115 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, Chicago. The three consolidated stocks consist of nearly $500,000 worth of fine Clothing, Hats, Underwear, and other goods. Everything will be sold at retail, 50 per cent less than actual cost, as it is ordered that the estate must be settled up within seven days. We mention a few of the extraordinary bargains that are being offered, and remember there are thousands of other bargains we cannot mention here. Men's fine quality Beaver Overcoats, $2.79, guaranteed worth $16, or money returned. We allow you to keep this overcoat home five days, and if you do not think it is worth $16 we hereby agree and bind ourselves to return the $2.79. A splendid suit of men's winter clothes, $3.99; guaranteed worth $13, or money refunded. An elegant pair of men's winter pants for $1; guaranteed worth $3.50, or money returned. If any of the above goods are not soiled money positively returned if not satisfactory. Over 25,000 different light and heavy overcoats, over 10,000 different kinds of the finest quality suits. Men's woolen jackets 75 cents, worth $2. Men's finest quality fur hats, $1.15, latest style and worth $3. Underwear and nearly 75,000 different other goods we have no space to mention here, at 113 and 115 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, Chicago. Remember this great consolidated assignee sale must close within seven days. During this great sale the building will remain open until 9 at night.

Arend's Kumyss.

To pale checks it brings back the rose,
Imparts new lustre to the eyes,
It cools the fevered lip and flows
Through weary frames like glad surprise.

The perfect sanitary condition of residences, office buildings, workrooms, etc., guaranteed for $1 to $3 per month. Address the Germicide, 305 Wabash avenue.

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

A COUNTY BOARD COMMITTEE TRYING TO BETTER THINGS.

Mr. Nelson's Draft of a Report Declaring Illegal All Warrants Drawn When There Was No Money in the Appropriation or Treasury Adopted—An Ex-County Commissioner's Views on the Extravagance of the Ring-Ruled Board—How to Save Money.

"It makes no difference what you do," said County-Attorney Bliss to the County Board Committee on Finance at its meeting yesterday while they were discussing the question of declaring illegal the warrants heretofore issued. "The thing is going into the courts and it is all the same what you do. The adoption of this resolution will simply show the opinion of the board and bring the matter to a focus, where it ought to be brought."

Mr. Bliss further stated that he had been notified that if the committee brought in a report in the line of repudiating the old warrants a bill would at once be filed to enjoin the board from proceeding in that line.

Commissioner Klehm did not think they were justified in repudiating the orders after they had been issued in good faith and taken by businessmen and bankers in good faith.

Mr. Bliss—I submit this proposition: That you get a million of the incoming taxes for county purposes and apply the balance to the payment of outstanding orders, thus dividing Mr. Aldrich's resolution. You are making one side of a lawsuit here, and want to know what you are going to fight about, the whole of it or a part of it.

Mr. Nelson—I am looking to the reverse, to avoid a lawsuit, except that we ought to let certain warrants go into judgment and draw interest. All we want is an extension of time.

Mr. Klehm—I have a proposition to make that we pay the employés, and for other running expenses issue certificates of indebtedness.

Mr. Nelson—I have got the best legal advice that I can get in this city, and am convinced that is illegal.

Mr. Nelson then submitted a draft of a report of the committee to the board, which first quotes Chap. 146A of the Revised Statutes relative to the issuing of county warrants, and then proceeds to declare illegal all warrants now outstanding unless at the time they were drawn there was sufficient money in the appropriation fund and in the treasury to pay them. After stating that the law furnishes ample means for providing for the necessary expenses of the county for the current year, the report recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That whenever the County Board shall hereafter approve and order to be paid bills for ordinary and necessary expenses for the current year, and there are no funds actually in the treasury for the payment of such bills, warrants or orders may be issued by the clerk, signed and registered by the Treasurer, which orders or warrants so issued shall show upon their face that they are payable out of the general taxes levied for the year 1886, when such taxes are collected, and not otherwise; *provided*, that the amount of such warrants, so issued, shall not exceed 75 per cent of the tax levy of 1886."

Mr. Klehm submitted a substitute providing that all warrants on the County Treasurer to date be paid by the Treasurer out of the taxes of 1886, and that for all bills allowed by the board to date and for all bills which may be allowed hereafter by the board certificates of indebtedness against the county be issued. The vote was Klehm and Fortune for the substitute and Nelson, Aldrich, and Hemmelgarn against. By the same vote reversed the resolution of Nelson was adopted.

The committee will meet again today to take up the annual reports of the county officers.

During the meeting Judges Knickerbocker and Prendergast appeared and asked what the prospect was for some salary. Mr. Nelson told them they couldn't have any money now, but if they would wait a few months they would be paid in cash.

The sub-committee of the joint committee of the various organizations delegated to prepare reformatory legislation for the county made their report yesterday, but after a two hours' session no conclusion was reached. Another meeting will be held Tuesday afternoon. Some of the members want a provision requiring the fifteen Commissioners to be elected in April; others are in favor of November: and still others are opposed to changing the present method of election by districts.

The Hospital Committee met during the day, and Mr. Aldrich said he should insist on a more rigid inspection of bills hereafter. He thinks the auditing system has been very loose.

THE RING'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Klehm and Others Responsible for the County's Financial Condition—A Remedy.

An ex-County Commissioner said yesterday, referring to the financial difficulties in which the gang has involved the county: "I could run the affairs of Cook County for $1,200,000 and make $200,000 profit. I could manage affairs at the various institutions better than they are managed, except perhaps at the hospital, provide as generously for paupers, and for the general conduct of county business, as is done now out of the sum named. This talk about low taxation, increasing the assessment, and all that is the merest rot. Enough money can be raised by taxation to meet all legitimate expenditures. I know well what I am talking about. Every intelligent man among the Commissioners knows I am right. They will not acknowledge it, though. They make specious and dishonest excuses for the present state of affairs. Now, there is Klehm. He has been howling for months about the expenses of the courts and how much they cost the county. I examined into this matter some time ago, and I found that the Circuit courts are self-sustaining, and I have been informed on good authority—I had not time to examine myself—that the Superior Courts are very nearly so. So much, then, for the dishonesty of the statements of Klehm and those made in what Col. Cleary calls Van Pelt's '*villidictory*.' The Criminal Court and the Probate Court are an expense to the county. I think the fees in the case of the latter ought to be increased so as to make it self-sustaining.

"Now there is another thing: The County Board would do well to adopt the suggestion of Hemmelgarn—direct the County Treasurer, if necessary, not to pay any of the outstanding orders, but provide for the current expenses of the county out of the taxes of this year. Let the contractors bring suit to recover on their orders if they wish. It will take them some time to recover the money. They can afford to wait.

"But," continued the ex-Commissioner, "I don't think you need expect any reform from the present board. The ringsters are in fact plotting just now to capture two of the five recently-elected Commissioners so as to give them the requisit two-thirds majority."

"What is the scheme?"

"Why, some of the contractors and some of the high-priced county employés are just now very attentive to the three new Commissioners. They treat them most hospitably, both at the county institutions and elsewhere, and are chipping in to buy 'diamond stars' for them. I heard Van Pelt offer to bet his own diamond that two of the new Commissioners will be 'with the boys' before two months. I will not say whether he is right or wrong. But I think they will have to capture three. I have heard that Fortune is now swearing at himself for voting for Klehm. He did not know until Tuesday how badly mixed affairs were. Klehm, Oliver, and Casselman have been pulling the wool over his eyes. I think he will break from them."

"But how can $400,000 be saved this year by a really economical board—by reducing salaries?"

"No; but by discharging useless employés and by buying goods of all kinds at bed-rock prices—the Commissioners themselves doing the purchasing. This scheme, by the way, for the election of a purchasing agent is very foolish. It is playing into the hands of the gang. How much do you think a man could afford to pay for that job? Why, the creation of the office would put $10,000 apiece into the hands of the ring Commissioners!"

"But what useless officers are there?"

"Why, go to any of the county institutions, and you can see for yourself. Half the so-called employés are not actively engaged. Look at the office of custodian of the Court-House, created by Van Pelt for 'Ed' Phillips. 'Ed' performs his duties at the bar of the saloon opposit the Court-House. There is the Assistant County Attorney at $1,800 a year. When he was first employed by Attorney Bliss he was paid out of the pocket of Mr. Bliss. The Van Pelt board saddled him on the county at about three times what Bliss was paying him. How do Klehm's son and the youth who is with him earn their salaries? Over $400,000 could be easily saved. There are some salaries that would bear reducing, too.

"Before I stop, I may say that the proposal to borrow $4,000,000 from the bankers is the veriest nonsense. No man would lend the board $10 as long as it is bossed by the Klehm gang, and the people of Cook County will never give consent to Klehm's board issuing any bonds, either. When Bliss told the ringsters so not long ago they were wild with rage, but Bliss was right. There must be an entire change in the constitution of the board before the people will vote to increase the bonded indebtedness, and to increase the assessment to permit more plunder would be madness. Fire the present board. I am with THE TRIBUNE on this."

Mr. Henry Best, Clerk of the Circuit Court, on having the statement made above concerning his office called to his attention yesterday, said: "Yes, I paid out of the receipts all the expenses of the Circuit Court, including the salaries of the outside Judges who came here last summer to relieve the docket, and had a surplus of $5,500 to turn over to the county."

Capt. McGrath, Clerk of the Superior Court, said: "My surplus was about $20,000 over and above the amount paid to the Judges from the country. This does not include jury fees. If the Superior Judges continued in the work of the Superior Court my office could have paid all jury fees and made it entirely self-sustaining. But one Judge was sick and three others spent the greater part of their time in the Criminal Court."

Absolutely Harmless.

James Pyle's Pearline for laundry and cleaning.

W. T. MOORE & CO.,

GRAND CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL!

SANTA CLAUS' HEAD-QUARTERS!

Below we enumerate many Useful and Ornamental Things for Christmas.

20 % DISCOUNT ON FANCY GOODS!

10 % DISCOUNT ON BOOKS!

SANTA CLAUS' HEAD-QUARTERS!

Fancy Goods Hammering Away!



500 Silk Velvet **Frames!** With Nickel Rims, reduced from 45c to **20c each.**

2,000 Shaving-Paper Pads, reduced from 12c to 5c each.

50 doz. assorted Wax Candles, beautiful designs and colors, reduced to 10c each.

12 doz. Odor Sets, Plush and Satin, with a handsome bottle, 24c.

25 doz. French Plate Mirrors in Alligator and Plush, reduced from 39c to 25c.

12 doz. Comb and Brush Sets, in satin-lined case leatherette, reduced to 60c.

500 Plush and Leather Album-Holding Cards and Cabinets, reduced from 95c to 55c each.



500 Plush, Bronze, Brass, and Alligator Broom-Holders, assorted designs, with and without mirror, reduced from $1.48 to 95c each.



10 doz. Writing Desks, in ash, ebony, maple, and black walnut, reduced from $1.98 to $1.25.



500 Plush and Alligator Comb, Brush, and Mirror Sets, reduced from $3.48 to $2.00 each.



Unloading Jewelry (1st Floor).

Ladies' Hat and Jersey Pin in either the bright or dull, 8c each.

Beautiful Hair Ornaments, ass'td styles, 10c ea.

Elegant Sterling Silver Hair Ornaments, with Rhine Stone Settings, assorted styles, 19c each.

500 assorted styles Rolled-Gold Bar Pins, 24c each.

Solid Gold Child's Rings, chased, reduced from 98c to 48c each.

Elegant Gold and Silver Fob Chains, 48c each.

Triple-Plated Napkin-Rings, 10c each.

500 Best English Garnet Bar Pins, assorted styles, reduced to 24c each.

200 Triple-Plated Pepper and Salt, individual, handsomely chased, only 48c each.

Handsome Triple-Plated individual Salt and Pepper, two colored bottles in a triple-plated stand, reduced from $1.24 to 98c each.

Webster & Son triple-plated Pickle Dishes, assorted jars, reduced to 95c each.

We are showing the largest line of Silver at prices that defy competition.

Beautiful Cut Shell Cameos, rolled gold plate mountings, reduced from $1.25 to 74c.

200 Oxidized Silver Pins, assorted styles, for this sale 15c.

Presents in Books

ON OUR BALCONY:

5,000 McLoughlin's Assorted Toy Books, **Reduced from 5c to 1c.**

Home Primer Colored Pictures, **Reduced from 10c to 5c.**

Kate Greenaway, indestructible linen, **10c.**

1,000 Board Cover Xmas Books, 32 pages, large illustrations, **Reduced from 25c to 14c.**

1,000 Worthington's Juvenile 50c Board Books, including Sunny Hours, Baby-Land, Wonder Days, Afternoon Tea, Toy-Land, Mother's Stories, Children at Home, Baby Dear, A B C Prattler, and Nursery, **Reduced to 25c each.**

500 Estes & Lauriat's Little Dot's Picture Gallery, with 358 Pictures, **Reduced from 75c to 35c.**

The Horkey, handsomely illustrated by Robert Bloomfield, with handsome Colored Pictures, **Reduced from 89c to 35c.**

500 Worthington's $1.25 Juveniles, including Happy Hours, Baby Chatterbox, Children's Friend, In the Field, Chatterbox Hall, and Little Folks, **Reduced to 45c.**

500 Worthington's American Chatterbox, regular price $1, **Reduced to 55c.**

200 Worthington's $1.75 Juvenile Books, including Natural History, Chatterbox, Xmas Box, Xmas Elves, and Sunday Pictures, **Reduced to 79c.**

Generva—Mrs. Susan B. Wallace's latest book; illustrated by her husband, Gen. Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, **Reduced from $1.75 to 85c.**

Gilt-Edge Poets, bound in cloth and gold, beautifully illustrated, **Reduced to 55c.**

Silk-Fringed Xmas Cards, **1c.**

Handsome Xmas Cards, 500 assorted styles, **Reduced from 10c to 5c.**

5,000 Xmas Cards, including Raphael Tucks, Prangs, and Whitneys, **Reduced from 25c to 10c.**

We have the largest assortment of Cards ever shown in the city, consisting of Silk, Satin, Ivory, Hand-painted, and Feather.

LEATHER GOODS.

500 Assorted Purses, in Alligator, Kid, and Calf, **At 10c each.**

300 assorted Change Purses, in Alligator, Lizard, and Japanese Leather, **Reduced for this sale to 19c.**

300 Long Pocketbooks, in Seal, Alligator, and Calf, **Reduced from 48c to 24c.**

Real Pearl Shell Purses, with Silver Chain attached to carry it by, **Reduced to 48c.**

(This is the handsomest Purse for a medium price that has ever been offered.)

Handsome Steel Change Purses, with Antique Silver Top, **Reduced from 98c to 48c each.**

Turkey Morocco Card Case and Pocketbook, in a handsome box, reduced from $1.48 to **98c for the set.**

Real Seal and Alligator Card Cases, **Reduced to 48c.**

Russia Leather Card Cases, reduced from $1.24 for this sale to **74c each.**

Handsome Leatherette Alligator Cigar Cases, **Reduced from 45c to 24c each.**

Handsome Alligator Shopping Bags, **39c each.**

Beautiful Plush Bags, **Reduced from 75c to 48c each.**

Solid Leather Shopping Bags, in Alligator or Seal, **Reduced from $1.24 to 74c each.**

A few 12-inch Traveling Bags, with lock and key, leather imitation of alligator, **Reduced from $1.24 to 75c each.**

(Our line of Shopping Bags is the most complete in the city, at prices that are lower than the lowest.)

Satins, Surahs, and Plushes.

50c Satins, all shades	39c
75c Satins, all shades	50c
$1.00 Satins, all shades	75c
$1.00 Surahs, evening shades	65c
$1.25 Surahs, evening shades	75c
$1.25 16-inch Plushes, all shades	90c
$1.75 19-inch Plushes, all shades	$1.25
$2.25 24-inch Plushes, all shades	$1.65

EXTRA VALUE.

$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silk	77c
$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silk	95c
$1.25 Black and Colored Rhadzimers	95c
$1.75 Colored Faille Francais	$1.25

VELVETS.

$1.00 to $1.50 Striped Velvets and Plushes for..75c

Glove Dept.

This department is now replete with Skin and Fabric Gloves. True, we are not giving away cheap Glove Boxes as an inducement for the consumers to pay extravagant prices for the Gloves, but we are selling satisfactory Gloves without baits for the least money.

50c—Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, the celebrated Patti brand, in all desirable shades and sizes. This Glove is sold by others for $1.00.

98c—The well and favorably known Adele 4-Button. Every pair warranted. Embroidered and plain. This Glove is worth $1.50.

85c—Ladies' Silk Mittens, made of the best Knitting Silk. Regular price, $1.35.

$1.25—Ladies' Silk Mittens, made of the best Knitting Silk; Embroidered Back. Regular price, $2.00.

$1.00—Ladies' Fur-top Kid Gloves. Lined and Embroidered Back. Regular price, $1.75.

$1.00—Gents' Dogskin Gloves, Embroidered Backs, Lined and Unlined. Regular price, $1.75.

$1.00—Gents' Fur-top Lined Kid Gloves. Regular price, $1.75.

Art Embroidery and Yarn Dept.

This department is one of our specialties, and we aim to show all new things as quickly as they are produced. We give below prices of only a few of the articles:

9c skein—Finest imported Saxony Yarn.
6c lap—Finest Imported Zephyr.
18c skein—Finest Germantown Yarn.
25c skein—Finest German Knitting Yarn.
20c doz. skeins—Finest No. 2 Silk Chenille.
25c doz. skeins—Finest No. 1 Vienna Chenille.
20c doz. skeins—Finest Silk Arrasene.
7c largest balls—Kismet or Frosted Ice.
10c yard—Large Size Chenille and Tinsel Cord.
25c doz.—Silk Plush Balls.
40c yard—Finest Zephyr Canvas.

PRESENTS in FURNISHING GOODS,

FIRST FLOOR.

Gents' Teck Scarfs, satin lined, a nice present **25c.**

Gents' Teck and Puff Scarfs, in new designs, very nice, **33c.**

Gents' Four-in-Hand Scarfs, in the very latest designs, handsome present, **50c.**

Gents' Ottoman Four-in-Hand Scarfs, embroidered, in single boxes, an elegant present, **65c.**

Gents' Suspenders, patent buckles, woven ends, very cheap, **25, 30, and 35c.**

Gents' Satin-Faced Suspenders, in single boxes, a suitable present, **50c.**

Gents' Embroidered Suspenders, patent fastenings, silk ends, in single boxes, quite the idea for a present, **65c.**

Gents' Satin Suspenders, in light and dark shades, for embroidering, single boxes, French plate-glass covers, a beautiful present, **$1.50.**

Gents' Satin Suspenders, beautifully embroidered, in single boxes, glass cover, an exquisite present, **$1.75.**

Gents' Lisle Thread Sox, in all colors, a suitable present, **49c.**

Gents' Silk Sox, put up half dozen in a handsome box, a grand present, **65c.**

Gents' White Night Robes, handsome present, **69c.**

Gents' Fancy Night Robes, in various styles of trimming, especially for the holidays, **95c.**

Ladies and Children Must Have Presents IN

HOSIERY.

Children's French Ribbed Wool Hose, all colors, sizes 5 to 8½ inch., **39c.**

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, a bargain, **39c.**

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, in new designs, **39c.**

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, in all shades and black, **69c.**

Ladies' Plaited Silk Hose, in seal, navy, and wine, **69c.**

Ladies' English Spun-Silk Hose, in all shades and black, a suitable present, **97c.**

Ladies' English Spun-Silk Hose, in black, **$1.25.**

Ladies' English Spun-Silk Hose, in all shades and black, **$1.75.**

Ladies' Thread-Silk Hose, in all the new shades and black, **$2.39.**

KNIT GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS. ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.

29c. Children's Toboggan Caps, assorted colors and sizes; reduced from 50c.

49c. Misses' Toboggan Caps, in black, brown, wine, navy, and blue, assorted sizes; reduced from 75c.

98c. Ladies' Toboggan Caps, made of Zephyr, finished with large pompons; reduced from $1.25.

29c. Ladies' Fascinators, in assorted colors; reduced from 45c.

49c. Ladies' Large Fascinators, in black and colors; reduced from 65c.

39c. Ladies' Leggins, full sizes, in blacks and colors; reduced from 50c.

25c. Children's All-Wool Leggins, assorted colors; reduced from 39c.

$1.25. Children's Angora Hoods, trimmed with ribbon; reduced from $1.69.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

Black Hare Muffs at	$ .50
Silver Hare Muffs at	1.75
Natural Beaver Muffs at	4.75
Lynx Muffs at	5.25
Seal Muffs at	12.00
Men's Seal Caps	6.50

Fur Trimmings Lower than the Lowest.

HDKF. DEPT.

In this department we are prepared to show, in addition to our very large stock of regular goods, an assortment of extreme novelties gotten up specially for our holiday trade. But we think we have too many, and in order to dispose of them quickly we have determined to mark them at a price that will sell them. The lot being so large we can enumerate only a few of the many bargains.

75c. Ladies' Sheer Linen Lawn, Embroidered, Tucked, Scalloped, etc., etc; bought to sell at $1.50.

65c. Ladies' Sheer Linen Lawn, Embroidered, Tucked, Scalloped, etc., etc.; bought to sell at $1.25.

50c. Ladies' Sheer Linen Lawn, Embroidered, Tucks, Blocks, Reveering, etc., etc.; bought to sell at $1.00.

35c. Ladies' Sheer Linen Lawn, Embroidered, Tucks, Blocks, Reveering, etc., etc.; bought to sell at 50c.

25c. Ladies' Sheer Linen Lawn, Embroidered, Tucks, Blocks, etc., etc.; bought to sell at 40c.

25c. Ladies' and Gents' very fine Linen, with hand-worked initials, put up in beautiful boxes containing 6 hdkfs.; bought to sell at 40c.

20c. Ladies' Unlaundried Initial Hdkfs., very sheer linen and hand-worked letters; bought to sell at 35c.

20c. Gents' Hemstitch, fine linen, plain and fancy borders; bought to sell at 35c.

25c. Gents' Hemstitch, fine linen, plain and fancy; bought to sell at 40c.

15c. Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch, plain and fancy; bought to sell at 25c.

10c. Ladies' Hemstitch, Embroidered, Tucks, Initials, etc., etc.; bought to sell at 18c.

8c. Ladies' Hemstitch, fancy borders; bought to sell at 15c.

Great Bargain in a Clock

ON OUR 2D FLOOR.

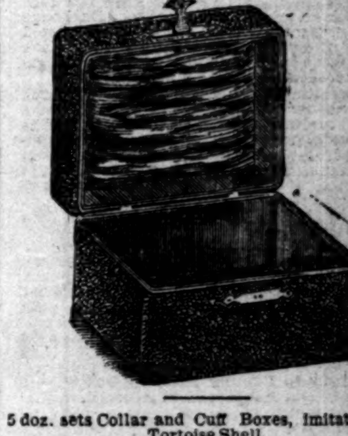


E. N. Welch & Co.'s Irving Clock, in Black Walnut or Ash, 23¼ inches high, 8-day, hour and half-half strike, with alarm on Cathedral Bell, engraved glass front, and warranted for one year or Clock taken back. This Clock is usually sold as high as $7 each, and our price for this sale

$3.25 Each.

This Clock is a much superior one than the French Clocks that have been sold of late, as they are of reliable makes.

25 doz. Plush Jewel Boxes, Satin-lined. **Reduced from $1.74 to 98c.**



5 doz. sets Collar and Cuff Boxes, imitation of Tortoise Shell, **Reduced from $1.24 to 74c Set.**



144 Glove and Handkerchief Sets in Silk, Seal Plush, Satin-lined, with Glove Stretcher, reduced from $3 to $2.24.

Matra Dolorosa and Magdalen, reduced from $1 to 55c.

NICE PRESENTS IN OUR DRUG DEPT.

FIRST FLOOR.

Beautiful Glass Shoes, with a bottle of best Cologne, 10 each.

Handsome Wine Glass holding an ounce bottle of best Cologne for 15c each.

2-oz. bottle of Woodworth's best Tulip Cologne in a Patent Stopper, for this sale 19c each.

Handsome Hand-Painted Jugs, filled with double extract, reduced to 24c each.

Beautiful Plush Odor Stand, with Mirror and 1 oz. bottle of triple extract, for this sale, 24c each.

Handsome large Glass Pitcher, handsomely cut, filled with best Cologne, 39c.

See our Odor Boxes with 2 bottles and a handsome Sachet Bag, reduced to 48c each.

Best Triple Extracts in handsome Glass Stoppered Bottle, 24c each.

Beautiful Silk Seal Plush Odor Box, with Satin lining and two handsome Cut Glass Bottles filled with best Triple Extract, reduced from $1.46 to 98c each.

Pint Bottles of Caswell & Hazard Best Cologne reduced from $1.50 to 95c each.

Elegant Puff Boxes, handsomely chased with puff, 48c each.

Solid Back Imported Hair Brushes, 48c each.

USEFUL PRESENTS,

FOURTH FLOOR.

Piano Covers, 2 yds. wide, 3 yds. long, nicely embroidered, $3.50, $4.50, $5.00.

Table Spreads, in all colors, 6-4 and 8-4, Silk Embroidered, $1.75 up to $5.00.

Stand Covers, 4-4, in all colors, embroidered, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.

Stand Scarfs, ½ by 1½ yards, Embroidered and Plush Trimmed, 60c to $3.50.

All Plush Stand Scarfs, all colors, very fine, ½ by 1½ yards, $6.00.

Upright Piano Covers, handsome embroidered and Plush Trimmed, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.

Turcoman Curtains, new designs, $2.90, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, to $25.00.

ALL CAN USE THESE PRESENTS.

Are on the Basement Floor.

⅝ White Satin Damask Napkins, handsome patterns, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per doz., and up.

3-4 White Damask Napkins, beautiful assortment of patterns, $1.39, $1.50, $1.98, up to $10.00 per doz.

Fancy White Damask Towels, fringe, fancy borders, 40c, 50c, 60c each and up.

Fancy Striped Turkish Tidy Towels, handsome colorings, 15c, 23c, 29c, and 39c each.

Lunch Cloths in sets—8-4, 10-4, 12-4, and 14-4—$4.00, $5.50, $7.50, and up.

Sideboard Covers, Doylies, Splashers, and Tidies, stamped for etching.

White Marseilles Toilet Quilts, elegant assortment, from $1.75 up.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,

Who have lately visited the Quarries and properties of the

GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,

Would be pleased to meet any parties interested at their office,

N. E. Cor. Washington & Dearborn-sts.

Small Hopes, Adams, Lee Basin, and Great Hopes

Mining Stocks bought and sold. Write or telegraph to SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO., Stock Brokers, St. Louis.

Real Estate, Loans, and Renting. | D. M. Erskine Jr. & Co. 166 La Salle-st. Telephone 728.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 9.
New York	$175,046,277	$130,409,407
Boston	16,720,778	13,916,769
Chicago	9,595,000	8,596,000
Philadelphia	12,008,450	10,050,998
St. Louis	2,866,693	3,008,300
Baltimore	2,351,408	2,142,341
New Orleans	2,455,453	2,108,588

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 25@35c premium; St. Louis, 75c@$1.00 discount; New Orleans, nominal.

There was an active demand for money in this city yesterday, but the speculative loans made by the bankers were small. They are in a position to discriminate sharply between desirable and undesirable borrowers, and the same policy is pursued here now as during the trying times of the summer of 1884, though there is no such emergency as there was then. During that period, it will be remembered, the bankers refused to loan to persons going into new speculations and put forth special efforts to protect those engaged in legitimate business. A good many applications have been made in the last two days for loans by people carrying stocks, but few of them have been successful. Some of the bankers have refused to accept even the best stock and bond collateral—not because they were afraid of it, but because mercantile and other customers who had a prior claim on them needed all the money there was. Of course discrimination must be made in favor of local interests. A leading speculator is reported to have estimated that $1,500,000 was telegraphed to New York from Chicago Wednesday in response to the demand for funds in the former city. This is probably an overestimate, but it is certain that large sums were sent, not only from Chicago, but from towns in various parts of the country. The market in the metropolis was much easier yesterday than the day before, but as high as ⅛ and ¼ of 1 per cent a day was paid in addition to the 6 per cent a year. The Bank of England rate of discount was raised from 4 to 5 per cent, both in response to the rise on this side and for the purpose of checking the movement of gold this way.

The market for foreign bills was still feverish and demoralized, but there was no such pressure of bills as Wednesday. It will be seen by the following table that the prices of foreign exchange are very low:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	480½	484½
Bankers' actual	478½	482½
Commercial sterling	475@476	478@478½
Bankers' francs	523¾	520⅝
Commercial francs	527½	525
Bankers' marks	94⅝	95⅛
Commercial marks	94	94½

The supply of Eastern bills was not large, and they were readily sold at 70c discount. The country orders for currency were moderate.

As for local securities, nothing could be expected in the present condition of the New York stock market. If there is an upward movement in stocks next month, a better trade in investment securities may be looked for. A large proportion of the interest and dividend money to be paid out the 1st of January will go into the hands of persons who will not speculate in stocks, but will buy good bonds and pay for them in full. The movement for closing up the Stock Exchange in this city is making progress. It is reported that the officers of the Open Board of Trade have decided that a call for securities shall be inaugurated in connection with that institution.

The transformation in the New York stock market was remarkable. Everybody expected a feverish day, but it was not specially so. The list showed a steadiness that surprised old operators, and closed at an advance on the prices of Wednesday evening. Many dispatches were sent early in the day advising against the purchase of stocks so long as the money market was in such an uncertain condition, unless payment was made in full. Many also advised short sales, St. Paul specially inviting the attention of bearishly-inclined persons. The most stalwart of the bulls in this city recovered their equanimity and bought stocks moderately. It must be admitted that during the excitement of Wednesday their faith was sorely tried. It looked at times as if they would lose all they had gained during the fall. The strongest of them, however, refused to sell, and they are once more believers in the bull side of the market. Manhattan was bought here yesterday by people in a position to know what is going on in that concern.

The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road increased $22,905 the second week of this month; those of the Denver & Rio Grande road increased $79,152.

The interest taken in business opportunities in the South by Northern capitalists is on the increase. The iron and coal interests of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee are attracting special attention. Within the last thirty days it is said at least a dozen "large concerns" have either purchased manufacturing sites in those States or are erecting extensive furnaces, mills, and factories on properties already secured. These are the more important transactions, involving outlays in some cases reported as high as $2,000,000 cash. Similar operations on a smaller scale are of everyday occurrence.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Government bonds and State bonds were dull and heavy.

Railroad bonds showed much more strength than stocks and show a decided improvement over yesterday's prices, although compared with sales made some time back they show the effect of the slump of the last three days. The business amounted to $1,580,000.

[*An account of the business transacted in stocks in New York is printed on another page.*]

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec. 16	Closing—Dec. 15
Am. Col. S. T.		63¾	59	63	
Atlantic & Pacific	1,490	11¼	10½	11¾	10
Alt. & Ter. H.	300	31	31	31	
Buff. R. & P.	500	33	32¾	33	32¾
Canadian Pacific	2,100	67¼	66¾	67	67
Canada Southern	11,445	62¾	59¾	62¾	59¾
Central Pacific	200	44¾	44	44¾	44¼
C., B. & Q.	335	136	136	136	135¾
C., C., C. & I.	3,670	64¼	61¾	64¼	63¾
Con. Gas	1,270	78¾	76¾	78¾	78
Col. Coal & I.	2,230	36¾	34¾	36¾	34¾
Cameron Coal	900	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
C., St. L. & P.	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
Do pfd	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
Den. & Rio G.	400	33	32	33	30
Do pfd	870	58	57¾	58	55¾
Del. & Hud.	3,804	101¾	100	101¾	100¾
D., L. & W.	30,060	135¼	131¾	135¼	132¾
Erie	28,650	34¾	33¾	34¾	33½
Do pfd	1,100	72	70	72	70
Do seconds		99	97	99	97¾
E. T., Va. & Ga. (new)	4,400	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Do 1st pfd	1,050	74	73	74	
Do 2d pfd	4,460	29	27	29	27¾
Ev. & T. H.	150	79	79	79	
G. B., W. & St. P.	2,150	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Hocking Valley	10,635	34¾	32½	34¾	32
I., B. & W.	675	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Jersey Central	18,251	55¾	52¾	55¾	52½
Kansas & Texas	15,563	32¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
Lake Shore	19,786	95	93¾	94¾	93¾
Louis. & N.	25,220	62¾	58¾	62¾	60¾
L., N. A. & C.	200	62	61	62	
Long Island	650	94	94	94	94
Manhattan Con.	1,400	157¾	155	157¾	158
M., L. S. & W. pfd	1,125	99	98	99	98
Michigan Central	5,450	92¾	90	92¾	90
Minn. & St. L.	100	19	19	19	18
Do pref	1,250	44	40	44	40
Missouri Pacific	7,230	108¾	106¾	107¾	106¾
Mobile & Ohio	1,050	16¾	14¾	16¾	14¾
Memphis & Chas.	2,200	49	44¾	49	45
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	11¾	10	11¾	10
Do pref	2,050	31	29	31	30
N. Y. & N. E.	31,230	51¾	47	51	47¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	4,135	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Do pref	1,800	33¾	32½	33¾	32¾
N. Y. Central	9,000	113	111¾	113	111¾
Nor. & W.	1,330	23	21¾	23	21¾
Do pref	7,330	50¾	47¾	50¾	48¾
Northern Pacific	2,830	28¾	27¾	28¾	27¾
Do pref	3,788	61¾	59¾	61¾	60¾
Northwestern	11,325	113¾	111¾	113¾	111¾
Nash. & Chatt.	10,000	76	70	76	70
Ont. & Western	1,150	20	19¾	20	19¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,080	103	101¾	103	100¾
O. Trans-Con.	5,470	32¾	30¾	32¾	31¾
Oregon Imp. Co.	200	58	58	58	
Ohio & Miss.	3,700	28¾	27	28¾	27¾
Pacific Mail	9,895	49¾	47¾	49¾	48
P., C. C. Co.	149	136¾	135	136¾	135¾
Peoria, D. & E.	1,590	28	27¾	28	25
Reading	90,925	38¾	36¾	38¾	37
Rock Island	200	126	124¾	126	124
R. & W. P. T.	12,920	36	33¾	36	34¾
St. L. & S. F.	300	33	32¾	33	32
Do pfd	1,025	62¾	61¾	62¾	59¾
St. Paul	32,550	91	88¾	91	89¾
Do pref	510	118	117¾	118	117
St. Paul & Duluth	1,150	57	55	57	55
St. Paul & Omaha	8,945	46¾	44¾	46¾	45¾
Do pref	1,300	111¾	109¾	111	111
St. P., M. & M.	875	115	113	115	114
Southern Pacific	385	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Tenn. Coal	1,900	75	65	75	69
Tex. Pac. Trust	15,750	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
Union Pacific	21,435	63¾	60¾	63¾	61¾
Wabash	3,000	19¾	17¾	19	18¾
Do pref	2,800	33¾	31¾	33¾	31¾
Western Union	27,675	71¾	69¾	71¾	70¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	127
American	105	United States	63¾

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	99
U. S. 4s coupons	128	Northern Pac. firsts	117¾
U. S. 4½s coupons	110	Northern Pac. 2ds	103
Pacific 6s of 1895	128¾	Northwestern consols	140
Louisiana stamped 4s	79¾	N. W'n deb. 5s	108
Missouri 6s	100	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	118¾
Tenn. 6s settlements	105	St. Paul consols	129
Tenn. 5s settlements	100	St. P., C. & P. firsts	119
Tenn. 3s settlements	79¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	51
Central Pacific firsts	116	T. P. R. G. ex coup	75¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	116	Union Pacific firsts	116¾
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	76	West Shore	102¾
Erie seconds	99		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 U S 4s reg	127¾	17000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. ex cp	97¾@[illegible]
25000 La cons 4s	80	17000 NOPac 1s tr	79@80
60000 A & P inc	20@20¾	10000 NW s f db 5s	108
3000 A & P—W Dist	86¾	17000 N Pa 1s cp	117¾
17000 C H V & T 1s	82@82¾	8000 N Pac 2d cp	103@103¾
5000 Can S 1st gtd	106	3000 O&M cn s f	121¾
2000 C B & Q deb 5s	105	3000 O So 1st	102
43000 D & R G 4s	77¾@77¾	1000 Ogn Imp 1st	92
10000 do (cash)	77¾	1000 Ogn S L 6s	108¾
7000 do (cash)	77¾	5000 O Tran 6s	99
10000 E T cn gld 5s	97¾@98	5000 R W&O cn	101
5000 Erie 7s con gld	134	1000 St J & G I 1st	104¾
14000 Ft W & D 1st	86¾@87	15000 St L & I M 5s	97¾
15000 G B W & S P inc	38@38¾	10000 Tx P in 1g tr	57
10000 G C & S F gld 6s	101¾	10000 T P Rio trst	71¾
5000 H & T C 1s—M L x cp	111	10000 T P & W 1st tr	103
25000 I B & W en inc	28¾@29	40000 W S gtd 4s	103¾@103
2000 Kan P 1st cn	106¾	30000 W S reg 4s	103
5000 L & N—Pens & Als	94	5 Adams Ex	138
5000 L & N trs bd 6s	104	60 U S Ex	63@63¾
1000 M K & T gn 6s	98¾		
10000 Mo Pac 1st cn	114		

12 M. TO 1 P. M.

20000 Am D & Imp 5s	98	5000 M L S & W 1—Mich D	115¾
10000 A & P inc	20¾	1000 M & E 2d	113¾
10000 Can S 1s gtd	106¾	61000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn ex cp	97@97¾
5000 C H V & T 5s	85	1000 O S inc	40
5000 C R I & P 5s reg	111	3000 O S o 1st	102
9000 D & R G 4s	77¾@77¾	1000 Ogn T 6s	99¾
2000 do (cash)	77¾	3000 S P M & M is—Dak E	116¾
5000 do (cash)	77¾	5000 S J & G I inc	71
3000 E T cons gold 5s	97¾@98	12000 S J & G I 1s	105¾@106
20000 Ft W & D 1st	86@86¾	17000 T Pac tm 6s trs	56¾
5000 G C & S F gld 6s	101¾	35000 T P Rio trst	71¾@72
5000 Intl cp 6s	90	1000 Va Mid inc	95
5000 L & N tr bd 6s	104	48000 W S gtd 4s	102¾@102¾
20000 M K & T gn 6s	98¾	5000 do (cash)	102¾
5000 M K & T cn 7s	111		

1 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 U S 4s reg	127¾	28000 M K & T gn 6s	98¾@99
14000 La con 4s	78¾@79¾	10000 M & E 7s '71	137
57000 A & P inc	20¾@21	5000 N Y L E & W fds cp	90
10000 do (cash)	20¾	91000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn ex cp	97¾@97¾
10000 A & P—W 1st	86	1000 N Y C & St L 1st trst	96@96¾
4000 Am D & I 5s	98	13000 N O Pac 1st tr	80
1000 B C R N 1s—Col Tr 5s	102	4000 N W cn cp gld bd	130¾
5000 Buf & E new	124	10000 N P 2d cp	103¾
5000 B & O 5s	107	5000 O S 1st	102
2000 C C C & I g m	110	3000 Ogn Imp 1st	91¾
11000 C H V & T 5s	85@85¾	9000 O Ry & N 5s	104¾
2000 C B & Q db 5s	104@105	6000 R W & O con	100¾
3000 C B & Q—Ia Divs	98¾	5000 St J & G I 1st	105¾
5000 Can S 1st gtd	106¾	5000 S Pac of N M 1s	105¾
10000 do (cash)	77¾	5000 S Pac of Mo 1s	104¾
77000 D & R G 4s	77¾@78	5000 S L & S F 2d—Class C	113
21000 E T con gld 5s	97¾@98	5000 Tol & W 2d	101
36000 Ft W & Dist	86¾@87¾	10000 T & W 1s—St L D	108
10000 do (cash)	86	14000 Tex P R tr	72¾@72¾
10000 Gt W 2d	101@102	31000 T P in 1 g tr	57¾@58¾
5000 G B W & St P inc	38¾	7000 T P & W 1s tr	103
5000 H & T C 2d—M L	90	7000 Va Mid inc	95@96
17000 Intl cp 6s	90¾@91	20000 Wab 7s 1879	87@87¾
1000 I B & W en inc	29¾	15000 W S L & P—Chi D	99@[illegible]
1000 L & N con	118¾	181000 W Sh gt 4s	102¾@103
3000 L Island cn 5s	115¾	30 Adams Ex	139
15000 Mo P 1st cn	114		
5000 Mich C 5s 1931	109		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last
Atchison	3,802	94	95	93	95
A. & P.	1,100	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾
Boston & Albany	53	198	199	198	199
Bell Telephone	221	197	200	198	200
Central Mass.	440	12	12¾	11¾	12¼
C., B. & Q.	256	135	135¾	135	135¾
C. B. & No.	30	80	81	80	81
Eastern R. R.	20	124	124	124	124
Erie Telephone	35	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Mexican Central	2,160	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
N. Y. & N. E.	7,006	48	51¾	47	51
Do pfd	400	124	125	118¾	125
O. Trans	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	1,895	61¾	63¾	61	63
Wis. Cent.	2,000	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾

Bond sales and quotations:

19000 A. & T. inc. 7	@77¾	5000 Cent. Vt. 5s	89¾
8000 Mex 4s	54 @55	6000 U. P. 6s	116¾@116¾
14000 C B & N 5s	103¾@104	12000 Ogn S L 6s	108¾
8000 S F 5s	105¾@105¾	1000 N. Eng. 6s	107
3000 CK&W 5s	100¾	2000 Sonora 7s	101¾
5000 Wis Cent 2d	54¾	1000 Mex. Cent. deb.	81

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 56¾@57; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@57; Lehigh Navigation, 49¾@50; Reading, 18 15-16@19.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4 p. m.—Consols, 100 7-16 for money and 100¾ for the account; United States bonds, 4s, 131; do 4½s, 113; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 53; do seconds, 14¾; Canadian Pacific, 68¾; Erie, 35¼; do seconds, 102¾; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican ordinary, 48¾; St. Paul common, 94¾; New York Central, 116¾; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Reading, 19¾. Bar silver, 46¾d per ounce. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to America is £380,000. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £157,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 45¾ per cent, is now 43¾ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 87½c ex interest, for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 13,200,000 francs gold and 275,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Mining shares were quiet and steady. Sales: Silver Cliff, 26c; Horn Silver, $1.75; Sutro, 25c; Imperial, $1.05; Rappahannock, 13c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The closing prices are: Allouez Mining Company (new), $2.00; Calumet & Hecla, $13.50; Franklin, $14.75; Osceola, $24.00; Pewabic (new), $12.75; Quincy, $54.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $2.62½; Bulwer, $1.00; Best & Belcher, $1.50; Bodie Consolidated, $9.00; Chollar, $4.25; Consolidated Pacific, 50c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $32.00; Crown Point, $4.25; Eureka Consolidated, $4.50; Gould & Curry, $5.25; Hale & Norcross, $3.62½; Mexican, $5.62½; Mono, $2.62½; Mount Diablo, $3.62½; Navajo, 50c; Ophir, $14.25; Potosi, $7.25; Savage, $10.75; Sierra Nevada, $6.87½; Union Consolidated, $4.25; Utah, $5.00; Yellow Jacket, $5.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged active yesterday, though less so than Wednesday, and some of them were rather tame. They all opened up stronger, and then weakened, the turn being chiefly due to news from New York about the feverish feeling in Wall street. The weather was fine, and favorable for a free movement of grain from first hands, but our receipts were not large. The shipping demand for sample grain showed a little improvement, but the closing feeling was easy.

Provisions were active and higher, with an increased volume of trading on outside account. Hogs were in light supply, but the quality was better, and prices averaged about 5c higher. This caused packers to offer the product sparingly and buyers were forced to pay higher prices. At the opening the feeling was very irregular, and sales of the near futures were made at figures which varied largely from the regular differences between the various months. This was particularly true in the pork market. The shipping demand was only fair, the advance in the speculative trade causing product to be held above buyers' limits. Cables quoted long-cut hams in Liverpool is lower, but lard was 3d higher. Pork was strong. It opened 12½c higher, at $12.00 for May, sold up to $12.17½, and closed at $12.05 bid, with January at 55c discount and February 37½c discount. January sold early in the day at $11.70 and sold down to $11.45. The regular premium for February was 17½c over January. Lard was fairly active, with a good demand for cash lots for shipment. It opened 7½c higher, at $6.25 for January, sold up to $6.27½, and closed at $6.22½, with February at 10c premium and March at 17½c premium. Ribs were higher under a brisk demand. They opened 7½c higher, at $5.77½ for January, sold up to $5.80, and closed at $5.75 bid, with February at 7½c premium. Cash sales were reported of 1,750 tcs lard at $6.17½@6.22½; 25,000 lbs green hams (20 lbs) at 8c; 25,000 lbs do on private terms; 50,000 lbs green short clears on private terms; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs), fresh packed, at 9¼c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, ten days old, at $5.62½; and 50,000 lbs do, twenty days old, at $5.75.

Flour was quiet and very firm. There was some export demand and a fair local trade. Sales were reported of 200 sacks winter at $3.50, and 27 sacks buckwheat at $2.50. Also 1,870 sacks and 755 brls on private terms. Total equal to about 2,225 brls.

Wheat was a great deal steadier and averaged higher, with large buying orders for foreign account, and a better demand from points outside of the seaboard cities for investment. The cable news was very strong. In Liverpool all varieties of wheat were quoted ½d@1d per cental higher for immediate delivery, and futures were ¾@2d per cental higher. The London cargo market also showed a strong advance. It was rumored at one time that the close of the English market was easier, but this was unconfirmed, the most reliable dispatches calling the closing tone very strong. Clearances from the three principal Atlantic ports were equal to 284,000 bu of wheat, and 9 boat-loads were reported taken for export in New York. The opening feeling was unsettled and nervous but stronger. Warren, Field-Lindley, and Dwight-Gillette bought freely on foreign orders, while Milwaukee parties sold a big line bought on the break Wednesday. The market weakened and sold off nearly a cent on reports of the tightness of money in New York, but most of the orders from that city were to buy. In the afternoon the feeling was unsettled, with higher prices early, and a weak closing. May opened ¾c higher, at 85¼c, sold up to 85¾c, and down to 84¾c, rallied to 85⅛c, and closed at 85¼c bid, with January at 7¾c discount. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 at 76⅞@76⅝c, and No. 3 at 71c. Free-on-board lots sold at 78¼c for No. 2 hard, 77¾c for No. 2, 73@74⅝c for No. 3, and 60@66c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 78,000 bu.

Red winter wheat was quiet and firm. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 red in store at 77c, and of No. 3 red at 75c. Free-on-board lots of No. 2 Turkish sold at 74@75c. Total cash sales about 4,500 bu.

Corn was dull but very steady. There were but few outside orders received, and trading was largely confined to the operations of the local scalpers. The shipping demand for the low grades was good, and prices were a shade higher. Receipts were smaller than expected, with only 220 cars expected for today. The speculative market followed the course of wheat fluctuations rather closely, and the quotations from other markets received little attention. May opened ⅛c higher, at 42⅞c, sold up to 43c, declined to 42⅝c, and closed at 42⅞c bid, with January at 6c difference and February at 5¼c difference. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 yellow and No. 2 at 36⅝@36⅞c, and No. 3 at 34¼c. On track, No. 3 sold at 35¼@36c. Free-on-board lots sold at 35¾@36½c for No. 3 yellow, No. 3 at 35¼@36c, and No. 4 at 34¾@36c. Total cash sales about 128,000 bu.

Oats were quiet but a shade firmer on samples on account of somewhat smaller offerings, while futures were steady at about Wednesday's prices. May sold at 30¾@31c and closed at the inside, with January nominally 5c less and December the same as January to a shade less. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 26c, with ¼c more obtainable for fresh receipts. Samples free on board sold at 31¼@31¾c for barley oats, 30¼@31¾c for No. 2 white, 29¼@30¾c for No. 3 do, 28@29c for No. 2 mixed, and 27@28¾c for No. 3 do. Total cash sales about 164 cars.

Rye was nearly nominal without change till late in the session, and then quotable at ½c decline. May was offered at 60c, and was rumored to have been offered at 59¾c. December sold early at 54c and closed at about 53½c, with nominally the same for January. Cash No. 2 to go to store was nominal at 53½c, and 2 cars sold free on board at 55c.

Barley was very quiet, with no particular change in prices. The offerings of sample lots were less liberal, but the demand was also light, and about Wednesday's prices were paid. No. 2 to go to store sold at 52½c and February at 53¾c, with January at 53c. No. 2 to go to store sold at 52¼@52½c and in special bin at 55@56c. Sales by sample were at 54@58½c for No. 2, with 47@53c for No. 3, and 30c for No. 5. Total cash sales about 38 cars.

Flaxseed was fully ½c higher, standard quality of No. 1 selling at 94c on track, with 94¼@94½c for choice lots and 93c for regular. Total, 17 cars. December sold at 93c and $1.01 was bid for May, with none offered for sale on the latter delivery.

Timothy was in good demand with light offerings, which resulted in an advance of 1@2c over the prices paid Wednesday. A total of 840 bags sold cash at $1.81@1.86, with standard prime quoted at $1.82@1.83. March sold at $1.91, and that was bid later, while January was quoted salable at $1.83¾. In clover, 48 bu sold at $4.70, and prime was quoted at about $4.65. Hungarian was quoted firm at 50@60c, millet at 55@65c, German millet at 60@70c, and buckwheat at 55c for prime.

Bran was in light supply and commanded higher prices. A total of 15 cars sold, but part to arrive, at $11.75 on track and $12.25@12.50 free on board. Also 5 cars middlings sold at $12.00 for medium, $13.00 for fine, and $15.50 for fine white; 3 cars screenings at $6.50@12.00, all free on board, and 1 car feed at $9.00 on track.

Dressed hogs were firm in sympathy with the market for live, and the fact of light offerings. They were quoted at $4.80@4.85 for light and $4.90@5.00 for good mixed to choice heavy.

A slight improvement was noticed in the volume of business transacted on the street markets, and this gave a firmer tone to nearly all products, especially butter and poultry. The holdover stock of the latter is being rapidly closed out, and better prices are looked for in the near future. The demand for small reassortments in the dry-goods market continued fair, the country retailers doing an active trade in seasonable fabrics by reason of the cold weather, and there is no falling off in the absorption of holiday specialties, which is reported to be above the average.

There is some reason to think that a clique in New York which has handled about 5,000,000 bu of wheat in this market is also closely identified with the movement in stocks there. At least the operations of the last three days in this market could not have been directed more intelligently had the parties known precisely which way things would come out in Wall street. Tuesday it was heavy selling of wheat. Wednesday it was buying on limited orders understood to have been sent here before the break in stocks began, and the figures named were a surprise to the parties receiving the orders, as it was not deemed possible they could be filled at the price named, but they were. Yesterday the same parties were selling, but more cautiously, and that before the news arrived that the stringency in money was renewed at the seaboard. If all this was simply guessing it is a very desirable kind of that thing to have. If it were knowledge aforethought it argues a comprehensive mind if not a master hand.

The traders in produce here are badly undecided what to do next. Some think the January boom has occurred in December, that the weakness in stocks in Wall street will tell much more heavily on grain in this market a few days hence than it has done yet, and there is some apprehension that the settlement of the Boumphrey troubles in Liverpool will be followed by lower prices for wheat there which will take away all excuse for maintaining them here at anything above the level from which they started up the day after Thanksgiving. On the other hand a few operators express themselves as firmly of the belief that the Wall street weakness has let loose a lot of money which will seek investment in wheat, and put up prices.

It is said that enough flour to make 2,000 car-loads is now in Milwaukee awaiting freight room for shipment East, much of it being intended for Europe. It may be well to add that rumor does not charge that the cars are already loaded.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
December	$11.25	$11.37½@11.50	$11.37½
January	11.37½	11.45 @11.70	11.50
February	11.50	11.65 @11.80	11.67½
May	11.87½	12.00 @12.17½	12.05
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
December	$6.12½	$6.17½@6.22½	$6.17½
January	6.17½	6.25 @6.27½	6.22½
February	6.25	6.32½@6.37½	6.32½
March	6.35	6.42½@6.47½	6.40
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$5.70	$5.75 @5.80	$5.75
February	5.75	5.80 @5.90	5.82½
March	5.85	5.90 @5.97½	5.90
WHEAT.			
December	76¾	76¾@77¾	76¾
January	77¼	77¼@78	77¾
February	78¼	78¼@79¼	78¾
May	84¾	84¾@85¾	85¼
CORN.			
December	36¾	36¾@36¾	36¾
January	36¾	36¾@37	36¾
February	37¼	37¼@37¾	37¾
May	42¾	42¾@43	42¾
OATS.			
December	25¾	25¾@25¾	25¾
January	25¾	25¾@25¾	25¾
May	30¾	30¾@31	30¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 spring	$.83¾	83¾	90
No. 2 corn	39¾	38¾	40
No. 2 oats	28¾	28¾	31¾
Pork	8.90	9.80	10.27½
Lard	5.92½	6.00	
Short ribs	4.82½	4.85	

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	25,061	9,367	18,234	9,792
Wheat, bu	131,824	47,006	39,824	74,061
Corn, bu	198,287	125,477	39,618	73,983
Oats, bu	135,625	53,113	82,267	84,019
Rye, bu	3,071	4,860	1,515	5,588
Barley, bu	60,324	29,361	38,081	30,075
Grass-seed, lbs	64,500	91,120	69,612	64,906
Flaxseed, bu	22,733	23,373	14,860	9,702
Broom-corn, lbs	130,200		122,400	15,944
Cured meats, lbs	898,070	413,480	2,327,743	2,046,575
Canned meats, cases			546	2,336
Dressed beef, lbs	2,420	1,350	2,330,672	1,294,049
Beef, brls			379	164
Pork, brls	888	69	816	1,861
Lard, lbs	720,080	850,780	1,717,159	897,740
Cheese, lbs	151,155	58,720	190,465	79,411
Butter, lbs	286,555	148,406	148,407	165,970
Dressed hogs, No.	118	169	620	400
Live hogs, No.	28,755	51,420	6,137	4,572
Cattle, No.	7,711	9,308	2,228	2,173
Sheep, No.	5,137	6,648	1,212	673
Hides, lbs	280,858	248,550	285,453	407,715
Wool, lbs	58,600	125,249	14,975	169,009
Coal, tons	17,563	9,430	4,802	3,464
Lumber, m ft	941	583	1,288	1,509
Shingles, m		171		
Salt, brls	1,633	810	3,501	3,417

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	6	5	2	13
Spring wheat	86	30	13	129
Corn	51	133	7	191
Oats	79	24		103
Rye	7			7
Barley	19	27	3	49
Total	248	219	25	492

Total about 295,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,557 bu wheat, 103,000 bu corn, 4,375 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 134 cars wheat, 220 cars corn, 115 cars oats, and 25,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14
Chicago	132,000	127,500	145,000	21,000	4,500	50,500
Milwaukee	32,500	39,500	63,500	2,000	4,500	
St. Louis	15,000	9,000	27,000	1,000	1,500	15,500
Toledo	39,500	39,000	46,500	6,500	14,500	19,500
Detroit	34,500	34,000	52,500	1,000	3,500	11,500
Kansas City	8,500	8,500	14,000	26,500	7,000	16,500
Min'apolis	132,000	149,000	253,500	38,000	78,000	43,000
Duluth	30,000	42,000	57,000			
Total	424,000	448,500	659,000	94,500	113,500	156,500

The following were the exports of wheat and flour in wheat (reckoning 4½ bu wheat to a barrel of flour) from all American ports:

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
January	6,675,639	15,473,000	8,864,336	11,214,983
February	7,637,215	9,655,000	6,808,511	9,727,883
March	6,393,905	7,290,000	7,242,876	9,805,474
April	8,512,552	10,067,000	9,392,155	7,110,523
May	11,498,881	8,101,000	7,745,191	5,635,784
June	12,708,798	6,053,000	7,146,871	6,254,120
July	10,915,113	6,288,000	9,694,991	6,425,799
August	15,758,926	5,733,000	15,609,225	12,080,128
September	14,260,175	6,316,148	12,932,343	11,303,765
October	11,084,459	7,508,829	11,046,067	10,058,515
November	12,330,292	6,386,688	10,857,808	10,902,528
December		7,622,080	12,862,001	9,268,889

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market showed more firmness than for some days past, owing to an improvement in the demand for fancy grades of creameries. The quotable price was 24@25c per lb, although it was said that sales had been made of 15@25 tub lots as high as 29c. Medium grades were in fair request. There is very little accumulation of stocks. Choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes of creamery 21@23c per lb; choice to strictly fine roll 15@18c; fancy dairies 22@23c; choice do 17@20c; ordinary do 13@15c; common and packing stocks 9@12c.

CHEESE—A fair volume of orders came in, but they could only be shipped by refrigerator cars, which run but twice a week on most of the roads. Prices ruled very firm, owing to the light stocks on hand. Choice full cream cheddars and flats (2 in a box) 12@12½c per lb, and Young Americas 12¾@13c; choice skims 8@8½c; medium do 6@7½c, and common do 3@5c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal and the market easy with a moderate local demand at 21@23c per doz for absolutely fresh new-laid stock and 19@20c for ice-house do. Pickled eggs, 15@16c.

GAME—Demand and arrivals light at unchanged prices.

GREEN FRUITS—A good local demand existed for all varieties with a fair volume of shipping orders for the holiday trade. Prices were firm, especially for apples, at former quotations.

HAY—Was dull and weak. The market is largely overstocked, and sales are made with difficulty even at material concessions. Sales were, on track, 4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.25@10.00, 2 cars No. 2 do at $8.25@8.50, 12 cars Iowa upland prairie at $8.00@9.50, and 1 car Illinois do at $7.00. Free on board, 1 car No. 1 timothy sold at $9.25. Receipts, 540 tons; shipments, 53 tons.

POTATOES—The demand continued active and the receipts light, hence holders were very firm in their views. Choice to fancy Burbanks, Rose, and Beauty of Hebron 48@50c per bu on track and ordinary to fair stocks 40@45c. Lots from store 10c higher all round.

POULTRY—Fresh receipts of dressed poultry met with a better demand at about ½c advance and live stock was in fair request. Dressed—Turkeys, 4@9c per lb, outside for selected dry-picked; chickens, 5@6½c; ducks, 5@7c; geese, 4@5c. Live—Chickens, 5@6c per lb; turkeys and ducks, 6@7c; geese, $3.50@5.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—A good outside demand was noted, but the cold weather checked shipping. The local trade ruled quiet. Cabbage advanced to $5.00@7.00 per 100; otherwise there was no change in previous quotations.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Quiet and the orders that came in were for small quantities. Values unchanged.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 26c; extra firsts, 25c; firsts, 22c; extra dairy, 22c; extra firsts, 21c; choice roll, 18c; best packing stock, 13c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 12c; do flats, 12¾c; do Young America, 12¾c; good skim cheddars, 7¾c; do fancy flats, 8c; fancy imitation Swiss, 11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid, cash, 23c; do, first in fresh, ice-house, 21¾c; do December, 21¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 13	7,066	13	36,856	7,150
Tuesday, Dec. 14	6,834	81	32,708	4,621
Wednesday, Dec. 15	7,711	101	28,755	5,137
Thursday, Dec. 16	8,000	90	28,000	4,400
Total	29,611	285	126,379	21,308
Same time last week	35,621	569	136,123	20,687
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 13	1,451	60	3,983	2,022
Tuesday, Dec. 14	1,586		4,915	905
Wednesday, Dec. 15	2,228	54	6,137	1,212
Thursday, Dec. 16	2,500		3,500	1,400
Total	7,765	114	18,535	5,539
Same time last week	9,461	198	34,079	6,897

Arrivals this week, compared with the first four days of last week, exhibit 6,000 decrease in cattle, 10,000 decrease in hogs, and 700 increase in sheep. Receipts of hogs for the week will fall short of last week about 55,000, and compared with the corresponding week last year will exhibit almost 100,000 decrease.

Eighteen Chicago packers bought only 24,000 hogs yesterday. Armour & Co. took 5,500; Fowler, 2,325; and the Chicago Packing Company, 2,208. About 8,000 common hogs remained unsold. Prices ruled 5@10c higher, but the feeling at the finish was weak.

Christmas cattle declined about 15@20c yesterday owing to free offerings and only a moderate demand. About 250 head of 1,480@1,907-lb beeves sold yesterday at $4.97½@5.60. A car-load of 1,907-lb steers went at $5.20, and very few sold above $5.10. Good to choice beef cattle presented but little change from previous quotations.

Shipments of hogs thus far this week fall short 19,000, against over 34,000 the corresponding period last week. Lively competition and the extremely high prices prevailing in Chicago have forced many of the Eastern dealers out of the market. Wednesday J. P. Squire & Co. and C. H. North & Co., packers at Boston, Mass., forwarded 3,500 hogs from Chicago, but yesterday they were entirely out of the market, prices being too high for them.

Thursday the Chicago Packing Company purchased 2,208 heavy hogs. They averaged 340 lbs and cost $4.45, against $4.40 Wednesday and $4.29 Tuesday.

Today's (Friday's) receipts are estimated at 6,400 cattle, 31,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep, against 4,942 cattle, 34,434 hogs, and 5,790 sheep received Friday of last week.

CATTLE—Fair to choice native beef cattle suitable for dressed-beef men and Eastern dealers ruled about the same as Wednesday's prices, while undesirable stock and choice to fancy Christmas beeves sold 10@20c lower. The supply of big holiday cattle was in excess of the demand, and several car-loads of so-called fancy cattle remained unsold, some of them being held here since last Tuesday. The number of "handy" cattle on sale was about equal to the demand, while common kinds were in excessive supply. Eastern markets ruled steady, and Kansas City was reported strong. Native butcher stock and Texas cattle remained steady. Six head of 1,546-lb Short-Horn steers sold at $5.62½; 27 head of 1,607-lb beeves sold at $5.60; a car-load of 1,907-lb Christmas beeves sold at $5.20; almost 140 head of 1,497@1,826-lb cattle sold at $4.97½@5.15. Dressed-beef men paid $3.00@4.80 for poor to fancy 988@1,597-lb native beef steers, and Eastern shippers paid a range of $3.30@4.82½ for steers averaging 1,014@1,821 lbs. Two car-loads of 1,821-lb steers sold at $4.70; 11 head of 1,668-lb steers sold at $4.60; 16 1,597-lb cattle went at $4.50; while 35 head of superior 1,068-lb cattle sold at $4.25; 2 car-loads of 971-lb yearlings sold at $3.90; quite a good many 1,150@1,350-lb steers sold at $3.20@3.90, but the bulk of desirable beef cattle went at $3.90@4.30. Four hundred Texas cattle sold at $1.75 for bulls, at $2.37½ for cows, and at $2.40@2.45 for common steers. A very inferior 590-lb native cow sold at $1.00 per 100 lbs, while a few extra cows sold as high as $3.50@4.00. The bulk of fair to good canning stock sold at $2.15@2.60. Fifty-two 811-lb yearlings sold at $3.15. Stock cattle met with a good demand at 10@15c advance; sales at $2.10@3.65, principally at $2.40@2.70 for stockers and $3.10@3.80 for feeders. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves, 1,700 to 2,100 lbs	$5.00@5.60
Prime steers, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs	4.75@4.95
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	3.95@4.70
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	3.55@4.40
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@3.60
Poor and medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.90@3.40
Through Texans, 600 to 1,100 lbs	2.25@3.50
Fair to choice native cows	1.50@2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@2.60
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.00@2.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.85@3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@6.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Thursday's receipts were surprisingly light, amounting to only 28,000. The market opened strong and values ruled about 5c higher, making fully 15c advance during the last forty-eight hours. Yesterday many prime heavy and choice light sold 10c higher than Wednesday. Competition from packers was very strong, and all of the Boston shippers and one or two of the New York buyers were compelled to hold their orders over. The quality was good, but hardly up to last Tuesday's offerings. Sales yesterday ranged at $1.50@4.55 for stags to extra heavy grades. The top on light grades was $4.30, and choice mixed stock sold as high as $4.35. The bulk of good to choice 280@380-lb heavy sold at $4.35@4.50; fair to choice light at $3.95@4.20, and good mixed stock principally at $4.15@4.25. The market closed quiet and rather easy.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was quite large, but the demand from butchers, dressed-meat men, and shippers was sufficiently brisk to absorb the offerings at full previous quotations. Many choice to extra Christmas offerings were on sale. Three hundred 136-lb sheep sold at $5.00; two car-loads of 121@142-lb muttons at $4.65; and 183 head averaging 119 lbs at $4.40. The next highest was $4.60 for 81 head averaging 120 lbs. Lambs averaging 65@86 lbs sold at $4.50@5.50, principally at $4.50@4.75. Thirty scalawag sheep averaging 63 lbs sold at $1.75, and about 360 head of poor 59@85 lb offerings changed hands at $2.00@2.55. Common to choice 70@137 lb stock sold at $2.80@4.12½, principally at $3.60@4.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 10 car-loads for exportation and 16 car-loads for the market; no call for cattle today; dressed beef dull and weak at 6@7¾c for native sides; exports today, 225 beeves and 65 sheep; today's cables from London and Liverpool quote American refrigerator beef firmer at 9c per lb; the consumption of beef is less than the average.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,900; better feeling and a fair trade at $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs for sheep and $5.25@6.50 for lambs, with a deck-load of extra wethers sold at $6.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,253; firmer and higher.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Market slow; best beeves, $4.75@4.87½; first quality, $4.50@4.62½; medium, $3.25@4.00; ordinary, $2.00@3.00; most sales from $3.50@4.75; receipts, 3,515 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,028 head; sheep, $2.00@4.37½; lambs, $3.00@5.50.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 190 head; shipments, 418; market fair; prices a shade stronger.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 3,400; market fair; Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, $4.20@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,800; market slow at yesterday's prices.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,187; shipments, 1,001. The market was active and 5@10c higher; good to choice, $3.95@4.25; common to medium, $3.30@3.85; stockers, $2.25@2.75; feeding steers, $3.00@3.40; cows, $1.50@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,801; shipments, 235. The market opened strong and 5c higher, but closed weak; good to choice, $4.10@4.25; common to medium, $3.80@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 895; shipments, none. Market steady; good to choice, $2.00@3.25; common to medium, $1.50@2.40.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 550. The market ruled strong all through; Christmas beeves, $4.80@5.40; choice heavy native steers, $4.25@4.75; butchers' steers, fair to prime, $3.00@4.20; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.25; stockers, fair to good, $2.00@2.80; Texans, common to choice, $1.85@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,900; shipments, 800; pens were cleared rapidly at figures a shade stronger than yesterday's close; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4.35@4.55; packing, fair to good, $4.10@4.40; Yorkers, medium to fancy, $3.95@4.10; pigs, common to good $2.70@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 400. The market was strong; common to fair, $1.95@2.60; medium to choice, $2.70@4.00; Christmas mutton, $4.10@4.60.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 100; market steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, none; market 5c lower; all sold; heavy, $4.00@4.10; light, $4.00@4.05; mixed, $4.00@4.05.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11:30 a. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 64s. Lard, 33s. Long and short clears, 32s 6d. Cumberlands, 36s. Long-cut hams, 48s 6d. Lard, 32s 9d. Cheese, 62s 9d.

3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—In poor demand and dull; prime mess, Eastern, 62s 6d; prime mess, Western, 59s. Lard—In fair demand and firm; spot and December, 33s 3d; January and February, 33s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand active and firm; new No. 2 winter, 7s 6d; do spring, 7s 5½d. Flour—Demand good and firm at 9s 7d. Corn—Demand good: spot firm at 4s 7d; February firm at 4s 5½d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,400 bales American.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; demand good; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 7s 8d@7s 9d per cental; red Western spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; red Western winter 7s 5d@7s 6d. Corn firm; demand good; new mixed Western, 4s 7d per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 32s per cwt; short clear, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, 33s 3d per cwt.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—With the relief to money pressure speculation in winter wheat developed a more confident temper, and on a fair volume of transactions No. 2 red rallied for the day on the option list about ¾@⅞c a bu and closed steadily. Western and cable accounts deemed more favorable, and for early delivery, on moderate business, in good part for shipment, values hardened for the day a trifle. No. 2 red for December closed at 89⅞c; do for January, 1887, at 90⅜c; February, at 91⅞c bid; March, 93⅜c asked; May, 96⅞c asked. Sales: No. 1 red in elevator, 92c; extra red, delivered from elevator, at 93c; No. 2 red, in elevator, 89¼@90c, closing at 89⅝c bid; No. 2 red, special delivery afloat, from elevator, for export, on private terms, quoted at equal to 91⅞c; No. 2 red, free on board from store, first week in January, at equal to 90¼c; No. 1 white in store and delivered, at equal to 91⅞c (for Spain), and No. 3 Chicago spring, to arrive and here, afloat, for export, at 86@87⅞c.

CORN—Varied for the day slightly on a slow movement. Export inquiry limited. Sales: No. 2 in elevator, 47⅛@47⅝c, closing at 47⅛c bid, and delivered at 48⅛@48⅜c for prompt and special deliveries, the bulk for shipment, closing at 48⅛c bid for prompt.

OATS—Were extremely quiet and, though irregular, for the day little changed. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, 39c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼@37⅜c, closing at 37⅛c bid; No. 2, in elevator, 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅜c asked.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Quiet; quoted about as before.

PROVISIONS—Hog products also ruled stronger, on a fair business in lard on speculative account, otherwise a tame market; pork in fair request and firmer; old mess sold at $12.00@12.50. Cut meats dull and barely steady, including pickled bellies, 13 to 10 pounds, 6¼@6½c. Bacon about as last quoted. Western steam lard for early delivery very quiet, with contract quoted at the close at $6.50@6.55. In the futures line Western steam lard reported sold at an advance for the day of 5@6c per 100 lbs, with December closing at $6.52; January, $6.55 asked; February, $6.63 bid; March, $6.72 bid; April, $6.79; and May, $6.79.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—As last quoted.

TALLOW—4⅛c.

SUGARS—Unchanged, on, however, a very tame market.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited a moderate degree of animation at generally unchanged rates. Of the contracts by the steam carriers on berth the most imporant were for Liverpool, hence, spring wheat at 5d; London grain 5½d; cheese for Glasgow local 35s; Newcastle grain from store 6d; Hamburg corn on private terms, quoted at 60 pfennigs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 9⅛c; Orleans, 9 11-16c; sales today, 204 bales; futures closed firm; sales, 88,000 bales; December 9.45c, January 9.55c, February 9.60c, March 9.72, April 9.83c, May 9.93c, June 10.03c, July 10.11c, August 10.18c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 20,719 brls; exports, 14,324 brls and 40,283 sacks; firm and more active, mainly for home use; sales, 23,500 brls; common to good extra Ohio, $2.90@5.00; common to choice extra St. Louis, $2.90@5.10.

HAY—Steady; fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Fair Rio steady; 14⅛@14⅜c. Options active and higher; sales, 132,250 bags; December, 12.20c; January, 12.15@12.45c; Febuary, 12.20@12.50c; March, 12.30@12.60c; April, 12.35@12.70c; May, 12.40@12.70c; June, 12.45@12.75c; July, 12.50@12.75c; September, 12.70@12.80c. Molasses steady. Rice steady.

TALLOW—Steady.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 36⅛c.

EGGS—Firm; fair demand; receipts, 925 packages; Western, 23½@27c.

COPPER—Steady; lake, 11⅝c.

LEAD—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 50,719 brls; wheat, 97,350 bu; corn, 56,650 bu; oats, 54,150 bu; barley, 19,275 bu; malt, 4,750 bu; corn-meal, 85 brls; pork, 740 brls; beef, 45 pkgs; cut meats, 2,779 pkgs; lard, 6,369 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 324 brls and 40,283 sacks; wheat, 97,983 bu; corn, 33,764 bu; oats, 67 bu; corn-meal, 358 brls.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at 69c, advanced steadily to 70⅛c, near the close, and closed steady at 69⅞c; sales, 4,523,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 68⅞c; highest, 70⅜c; lowest, 67⅝c; closed at 69⅞c; sales, 1,466,000 brls; clearances, 5,584,000 brls; charters, 83,175 brls; shipments, 57,538 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fairly active; closed firmer; Transit opened at 68c; closed at 69⅞c; highest, 70⅜c; lowest, 67⅝c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 70⅛c; closed at 69⅞c; highest, 70⅜c; lowest, 67⅜c; clearances, 2,740,000 brls.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 28@29c for choice to extra, 23@27c for firsts; Western creamery at 22@29c for firsts to extra; Northern dairy, 20½@25c per lb for firsts to choice and 12@15c for seconds; Western dairy, 13@18c for firsts to extra, 9@10c for seconds; imitation creamery, 18@23c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 15@22c for firsts to extra and 8@12c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 12¾@13c; firsts, 10½@11½c; seconds, 7@9c; Western extra, 12@12¼c; firsts, 10@11c; extra sage, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@29c per doz for near by and cape, 24@28c for Eastern, 25½@28c for Northern, 17@22c for Western, and 23½@25c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opening prices were ⅛c higher than last night, at 86⅛c May, which was soon increased to 86⅜c. Prices dropped gradually back to 85⅝c, when it soon recovered to 86c again. January sold in a small way at 78c. Cash wheat was almost entirely neglected. No. 1 hard sold at 77⅜c to arrive and No. 1 Northern 75⅛c cash. The closing was steady, with sellers of May at 86⅛c. The afternoon market opened quiet at 86⅛c, and held steady at that until just at the close. A sale was made at 86⅛c, closing at that. Receipts, 30,000 bu. At a meeting of the Lake Superior Elevator Company this forenoon they decided to build a grain capacity for 1,500,000 bu, to be completed in sixty days. The Union Improvement Company are also building one of 1,500,000 bu capacity, to be finished by summer. There are projects now on foot for several more which will probably all be completed before another harvest, which will give us largely-increased capacity.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—WOOL—The total receipts at this port during the last week comprise 5,915 bags domestic and 835 bales foreign, against 6,046 bags domestic and 1,129 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1886, comprise 434,568 bags domestic and 89,416, against 485,983 bags domestic and 66,342 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1885. The sales for the week comprise 2,092,600 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled and 472,400 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,265,000 lbs, against 2,104,400 lbs for the previous week's transactions. The market has continued very quiet and there is scarcely a new feature to present. Still prices of good light shrinking wools are steady, manufacturers are carefully watching the market, and the demand for sample bags continues a feature. It is remarkable what little pressure there is to sell wool or offer concessions to induce purchasers; indeed, much wool is held above ruling prices not only by commission merchants and dealers, but also on instructions from shippers. Manufacturers are on their side very careful buyers, and they take a few bags and test the wool, particularly if it be Territorial, before buying. Some holders of Territorial wool have recently been free sellers, but there has all through the season been a marked difference in the asking price of certain firms, and while some of these medium Territorial wools were being held at 28c others equally good have been sold at 24c. The free selling recently has been caused by one firm dissolving and the general desire of holders to close up some accounts before the close of the year. Then, too, some have no doubt discovered that they have been holding their wools too high, and figuratively have been holding an umbrella over their competitors, which is done altogether too frequently by so-called shrewd business-men. A leading feature of the market is the demand of nearly all buyers to have their bills dated Jan. 1. The tightness of the money market is not to be traced in wool. Holders of wool have not their annual stocks to carry over, and where there are stocks there is ample financial ability to hold. Shrewd buyers are, however, in the market looking for bargains, and cash is an inducement entitled to consideration. It may turn out to be a good time to buy.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 90½c, but very dull; No. 1 Northern, 88⅜c; winter wheat firm; No. 2 red at 85¼c; No. 1 white, 84½c. Corn weak and lower; No. 3 sold at 42½c on track, 20 cars No. 3 yellow in store at 43c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 77⅛c January, 77⅜c; May, 84⅜c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady; No. 2, 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Pork—December, $11.40; January, $11.50. Lard—December, $6.20; January $6.25.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 18@22c.

EGGS—Unchanged; 21c.

CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,627 brls; wheat, 32,535 bu; barley, 12,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,895 brls; wheat, 465 bu; barley, 5,750 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; the improved condition of affairs in Wall street and better cable advices induced a strong, firm feeling early in the session, and an advance of ⅝c was recorded; later the market eased off ¼@⅜c, but rallied sharply near the close and finished ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 79⅞@80⅛c; December, 80⅛c; January 80½@81c, closing at 81c asked; February 82¼@82⅝c bid, closing at 82⅝c bid; May 87⅛@87⅞c, closing at 87⅞c. Corn fairly active and firm; closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35⅛c; January 35⅞@36c, closing at 36c; February 36⅜@36⅝c, closing at 36⅝c bid; May 39⅞@40c, closing at 40c. Oats very dull, but firm and ½c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅞@29⅛c; January, 28⅛c bid; February, 29⅛c; May, 31⅛c. Rye easier at 53⅛c. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Quiet but firm; refined and Missouri, $4.07½; chemically hard offered at $4.10.

HAY—Quiet and easier at yesterday's decline.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 24@27c; dairy, 15@23c.

EGGS—Firmer; 21c.

FLAXSEED—Dull at 93c.

BRAN—Weak at 68c.

WOOL—Quiet and easy, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and strong. Pork higher at $11.75. Lard firm at $6.10@6.15. Bulk meats strong; loose lots, long clear, $5.70; short ribs, $5.80; short clear, $5.95; boxed lots, long clear, $5.62½; short ribs, $5.80; short clear, $5.90@6.00. Bacon strong; long clear, $6.75; short ribs, $6.87½; short clear, $7.00. Hams easy at 9½@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 41,000; oats, 17,000; rye, none; barley, 8,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 7,000; oats, 2,000; rye, 1,000; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easy and ⅛c lower. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats easy, but about unchanged.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16.—WHEAT—Market steady and firm; No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; January, 76½c; May, 83½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74c; January, 74½c; May, 81½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c; January, 72½c; May, 79½c.

FLOUR—Firmly held; good order No. 2 patents, $4.40@4.60; bakers', $3.50@3.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 132,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,950 bu; flour, 37,950 brls.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat lower and quiet; cash, 80½c; January, 81c; May, 88⅛c. Corn quiet; cash, 38½c; May, 43½c. Oats dull; cash, 29c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash, $4.60; January, $4.65; February, $4.70 bid.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 16.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 735 brls finished goods on basis of $1.13.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and closed steady; No. 2 red, December, 88@88⅛c; January, 88⅜@88⅞c; February, 89⅞@90⅛c; March, 91⅛@91⅜c. Corn steady with fair export demand; old No. 3 mixed, on track, 47c; new steamer No. 2 mixed, do, 46c; new No. 2 mixed, on track and in grain depot, 47c; No. 2 mixed, December, 45⅞@46⅛c; January, 46⅛@46⅜c; February, 47⅛@47⅜c; March, 47⅞@48⅛c. Oats firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 35⅜c, ungraded white, 36@37c; No. 3 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, 37⅛c; No. 2 white, December, 37@37⅛c; January, 37@37⅛c; February, 37⅜@37⅝c; March, 37⅞@38⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady; Western fresh, 27@28c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,700 brls; wheat, 48,700 bu; corn, 22,800 bu; oats, 7,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,600 bu; corn, 1,700 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, 88@88⅛c; January, 88⅞@89c; February, 90@90⅛c. Corn—Western steady; mixed spot, 46@46⅛c; January, 46@46⅛c; February, 47c bid; steamer, 44⅛@44⅜c. Oats steady and fairly active; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 35@36c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

EGGS—Higher at 30@31c.

COFFEE—Lower and demoralized. Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13⅞@14⅛c.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 80c; cash Michigan 81c; No. 2 red, cash and December, 80½c; January, 81⅛c; February, 83⅜c; May, 88⅛@88⅜c. Corn—39c. Oats—No. 2, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 32⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash, $4.57½; January, $4.62½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,300 bu; corn, 34,500 bu; oats, 2,900 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 16.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33⅛c.

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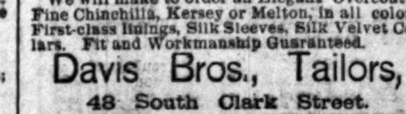
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PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, December 31, 1886, for the purchase of all or any portion of Bonds of said city, dating January 1, 1887, and amounting to seven hundred thousand ($700,000) dollars, in denominations of $100 and $1,000 (at the option of the purchaser), payable thirty (30) years from this date, with interest at five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, approved November 25, 1885, and their legality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court (the last court of resort) of the State. They are issued for the construction of Water Works for said city, and will be delivered as money is needed for such works, the purchaser paying the accumulated interest in addition to purchase price. It is probable that $450,000 will be required on or before the 1st of July, 1887, and the balance on or before the 1st of January, 1888. Thirty days' notice for call upon the purchaser for money will be given. The bonds, principal and interest, are payable in United States gold coin, in said City of Portland, and are exempt from State, county, or municipal taxation. The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Bonds," and be addressed to "Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon." The right to reject bids is reserved.

For further particulars apply to either of the following: Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk, Portland, Oregon; The Chemical National Bank, New York; The Shawmut National Bank, Boston; The Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; The Bank of California, San Francisco.

By order of the Water Committee.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Clerk.

Portland, Oregon, November 23, 1886.

PROPOSALS

Will be received up to noon Dec. 27, 1886, at the office of the County Clerk of La Salle County, Ottawa, Illinois, addressed to the Chairman of the County Board or Treasurer of said county, for the purchase of the bonds of said county, to be issued as follows:

$15,000 to mature in 6 years,
$15,000 to mature in 7 years,
$15,000 to mature in 8 years,
$15,000 to mature in 9 years,
$15,000 to mature in 10 years.

Said bonds to be dated January 1st, 1887, and to bear interest at four and one-half per cent per annum payable semi-annually.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

EDWARD C. LEWIS, Chairman County Board.
ASA M. HOFFMAN, County Treasurer.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 16, 1886.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League has sent his check for $100 to William P. Rend to assist in keeping a temperance lecturer in the field.

The annual banquet of the Bankers' Club was held at Kinsley's last night. Covers were laid for fifty persons, and none were present but members of the club and invited guests.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 1°; 9 a. m., 1°; 10 a. m., 4°; 11 a. m., 6°; 12 m., 7°; 1 p. m., 9°; 4 p. m., 12°; 6 p. m., 11°; barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.52.

The Live-Stock Commissioners were busy yesterday figuring up the expenses of the crusade against pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Casewell was sent to Bureau County several days ago to investigate an alleged outbreak of pleuro, but found nothing whatever.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to form a stock company to establish temperance coffee-houses throughout the city as an antidote to the saloons. The capital is to be $10,000, and the shares $2 each, the scheme being a coöperative one and appealing to workingmen.

The first annual banquet of Company A, Second Infantry, was given at the Palmer House last night. Capt. G. M. Vanzwoll presided. Informal speeches were made by Col. Wheeler and Lieut. W. A. Purdy, and Sergt. E. A. Rosa gave a history of the organization of the company up to the present time.

Gen. Horace Porter, who has been at the Grand Pacific for a few days, left last night for the City of Mexico. "I will not follow in the footsteps of recent American diplomats," said the General in response to a suggestion, "because I do not propose to paint the town red. After looking into some railroad matters there that I am interested in I shall devote a few weeks to the pleasures of sight-seeing."

An old letter-case in the Post-Office was being repaired yesterday. In the back, between two boards, were found thirteen old letters, some dating as far back as May 2, 1882. Others were found of a later date. It was a "C" box, and all the letters began with that letter. The letters had slipped in from time to time. One directed to William Colebrook, a reporter, was delivered yesterday. Prof. Amos O. Cole, Dr. J. Elliott Colburn, and Harry R. Cole had letters among the buried ones.

The National Anti-Convict Contract Association met at the Grand Pacific yesterday. A letter was received from Gen. B. F. Butler accepting the Vice-Presidency for Massachusetts. Speeches were made by several delegates advocating the employment of convicts on public highways, and C. Hotz of Chicago suggested that they be set to planting forests. The President appointed a solicitor to visit the merchants and manufacturers of Chicago to ask their coöperation, and it was resolved to send a copy of the constitution and by-laws to T. V. Powderly, requesting his aid and that of the Knights of Labor throughout the country in securing favorable action by State Legislatures. Auxiliary associations are to be organized in every State.

At a secret meeting of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific a resolution was unanimously adopted advancing the price of wagons 10 per cent, owing to a sharp advance in iron and other materials used in their construction. Thirty-one manufacturers were present, representing 70 per cent of the wagon product of the United States and an aggregate capital of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. Though no formal action was taken, the general sentiment of the association was against the employment of convict labor. They say that 25 per cent of the wagons manufactured are made by convict labor, and that the lowered prices in consequence have entailed enormous loss upon those not employing convicts.

Two well-known "fences" for thieves, Simon Nathan and David Mendellsohn, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Meech on the charge of receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Their cases were continued to Tuesday next. The police captured the "fences" and two car-breakers Monday night in the Elsdon yards at the Town of Lake. The robbers are known as Charles Dibble and Dick Meehan, and are supposed to belong to the gang which has been robbing Grand Trunk cars. About $500 worth of stolen merchandise has been recovered from Nathan and Mendellsohn. The Special Agent of the road says about $2,000 worth of plunder is still in the hands of the "gang." The thieves, Dibble and Meehan, will also be heard the 21st inst.

Chief-Engineer Artingstall yesterday furnished Commissioner Purdy with the plans and estimates for a new double roadway bridge across the river at Randolph street. It will be necessary to widen the river from Lake to Randolph streets, which will necessitate the condemnation of 19,070 square feet of land, which must be taken from the site now occupied by the Star & Crescent Mills on the West Side of the river at Randolph street. Mr. Artingstall estimates that the machinery, protections, and approaches for this proposed bridge will cost $150,000; the changes on the roadway and sidewalks of approaches will cost $25,000, and widening the river, dredging, etc., will require $15,000 more. The Finance Committee of the Council will report in favor of this bridge in the next annual appropriation bill.

Superintendent Ebersold investigated the complaints against Policeman Soergel yesterday. The evidence showed that he had a prisoner at the patrol box, a negro who had threatened to shoot somebody, and struck him in the face, whereupon Mr. Fall remonstrated, and was hit behind the ear. Roche, the reporter, then stepped up to get Soergel's number and received a blow on the chin. Soergel claimed that he didn't strike any one—that he merely "shoved" them off. He was fined ten days' pay. Superintendent Ebersold says Soergel is not a relation of his, but has a good record, though he was a little hasty on this particular occasion. He is the officer who was shot three times by a Texan on State street last summer, and, with three bullets in his body, took two revolvers away from his assailant and arrested him.

The annual meeting of the First Congregational Church was held last night. The Board of Trustees made a report showing a deficit of $905 in the running expenses of the church, which was provided for by the guarantee fund, and an indebtedness of $2,700 on the Warren avenue chapel, which would be ready for dedication one week from Sunday. The board recommended the appropriation of $2,000 for music for the ensuing year and $400 for the Sunday-school. The recommendations were concurred in. The old officers were reëlected as follows: Trustees, H. N. Holden, D. S. Munger, R. T. Crane, J. K. Harmon, and W. D. Marsh; Clerk, G. W. Rogers; Treasurer, Harvey Deane; Auditor, T. F. Bliss; Trustee for the Tabernacle church, W. D. Marsh. A committee was appointed to see if more of the young men could not be induced to take pews in the church, and it was decided to make an attempt next Sunday to raise the money necessary to pay the indebtedness on the Warren avenue chapel.

Appraiser Francis A. Hoffmann has returned from New York, where he went to join a conference of appraisers to consider the difference in the classification of certain goods at various points. The principal subject discussed was the classification of ribbons and piece goods used for trimming hats and bonnets. Under one section of the law that class of goods passes at one port at 20 per cent ad valorem, and at another 50 per cent. The latter prevails at Baltimore and New York and the former at Philadelphia. Testimony was taken of agents, importers, manufacturers, and merchants, and certain classifications and recommendations will be made to the Treasury Department. If the proposed plan is adopted and the present law remains unchanged it will result in an increase of $7,000,000 per year in revenue and uniformity in classification. The appraisers from Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore attended the conference.

In the Johnson divorce case before Judge Tuley yesterday August Lagergren, a commercial traveler, said he had seen Johnson intoxicated. Mrs. Johnson said her husband threw her down in the parlor and bruised her arm. She left the house that day and went to her father's. She had taken some papers from her husband's desk because he had said he intended leaving his property to his sister, but gave them back. She had never corresponded with men after her marriage, though she had accepted a bouquet from a Mr. Hade, a Board of Trade man, whereat her husband was very angry. Her husband had been sued for breach of promise once, and that gave her great pain. Two witnesses testified that they had seen Johnson intoxicated and heard him say he would punish his wife. The husband's answer was to the effect that the trouble was caused by the mother-in-law. He also said his wife pulled his hair. He will go on the stand today.

Capt. Buckley of the Armory Police Station yesterday caused the issuance of State warrants against the following South-Side saloon-keepers, charged with carrying on their business without a license: John Carew, No. 304 State street; David Rose, No. 104 Harrison; Jacob Stone, No. 296 Clark; Jerry Monroe, No. 498 State; Arch Wilson, Alcazar; J. W. Allen, No. 3357 State; William Manners, No. 2215 State; August Berg, No. 2901 State; Dominick Davy, No. 3838 Cottage Grove avenue; Michael Slayter, No. 2245 Cottage Grove avenue; John E. Jones, No. 396 Thirty-ninth; Thomas Fitzgerald, No. 2998 South Park avenue. These warrants will be served today, and where no licenses are found the saloonkeepers will be taken in charge and their places closed. City Collector Onahan yesterday refused to issue a saloon license to John Ruppert, at No. 157 West Lake street. The police authorities report that this place has been the resort of disreputable characters of the worst order.

A young man from Pittsburg named Charles Montrose, after losing all his ready cash in George Hankins' gambling-house, No. 134 South Clark street, pawned his jewelry and clothing to play further at the faro bank. This money he lost, and was penniless. He says he went to Hankins, who gave him $5 for a pawn-ticket, which represented a valuable suit of clothes. Late Wednesday evening he called on Hankins and asked for his pawn-ticket. Hankins refused, and yesterday Montrose took out a warrant for Hankins' arrest, charging him with keeping a gambling-house. When the case was called in the Armory Police Court Hankins failed to appear and his bond was forfeited. Perry Hull, the gambler's attorney, was surprised to see the prosecution present, as it is seldom this individual puts in an appearance in these cases. Justice Meech continued the case to Saturday. "I have been threatened with arrest on the charge of gambling," said Montrose; "if I continue in this prosecution they say they'll see that I'm fined $100. But I think it's a bluff; anyhow, if I am arrested they will have to confess that I gambled in their house."

Presentation of Long-Service Medals.

The upper hall of the First Regiment Armory was comfortably filled last night with interested spectators, the occasion being the presentation of eighteen nine years' "long and honorable service" medals to members and ex-members entitled to the decoration. Among the spectators were Maj. Smith, Maj. Barr, Gen. Bingham, and Lieut. Reed of the regular army, as well as Gen. Fitz-Simons and staff. The regiment took position in a hollow square, and the medal men then stepped from the ranks at the word of command and stood in line facing the spectators. Col. Knox turned and saluted Gen. A. C. McClurg, who, in civilian's dress, had advanced to the front. The latter, in a few fitting words, defined the occasion and the significance of the medals, closing with a compliment to the work of the regiment on its latest call to duty. He then passed along the line and affixed the medals upon the breasts of the recipients:

Capt. Hasen T. Miles, Co. C; First-Lieut. George W. Ford, Co. C; Capt. Robert S. Buchanan, Co. E; Principal Musician Edward A. Griffin; Quartermaster-Sergt. William E. Crumbecker; Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, Co. D; First-Lieut. and Quartermaster Adolphus L. Bell; Private Charles S. Funk, Co. B; Capt. and Adjutant Shea Smith; Col. Edward B. Knox; ex-Lieut.-Col. Harry S. Bowler; Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Davis; Sergt. William H. Christoph, Co. G; ex-Capt. Charles D. Thompson, Co. H; Private George A. Silvey, Co. C; Capt. Frederick W. H. Chenoweth, Co. I; ex-Capt. Charles W. Downs, Co. B; ex-Lieut. R. B. Blackburn.

The boys in blue marched quickly out after the distribution of medals, and it was not long before the floor was cleared of chairs and dancing was indulged in.

An Unfounded Story Regarding Bishop Ireland.

A story has been going round to the effect that Bishop Ireland had been summoned to Rome and would be disciplined for taking part in political affairs. A friend of the Bishop, well posted about him, said yesterday that the story was sheer nonsense. The Bishop had gone to Rome on his official visit, which every Bishop, unless excused, must make once in ten years. He went in company with Bishop Kane of Virginia and Mgr. Straniero, who brought the red hat to Cardinal Gibbons, and had already been received by the Pope. Bishop Kane is to be the rector of a new Catholic university at Richmond, and he and Bishop Ireland will visit the Continental schools before returning to America.

The Holiday Demand for Small Bills.

There is a great demand for bills of small denomination at the Sub-Treasury, and a scarcity as well. The demand is principally for $5, $10, and $20 bills, and is made by the Chicago banks for the use of customers through the holiday season. Many of the banks have sent to New York for small bills and are paying the expressage, so great is the demand. The new $1 and $2 silver certificates are very popular, and many calls are made at the window by people who want to use them for Christmas presents. The $2 certificates are scarcer than any other denomination, and a large shipment which arrived Tuesday was quickly exhausted. The scarcity and the demand will last only through the holiday season, and is of annual occurrence.

The Packers Like the New Men.

In regard to the rumor that the packers had determined to get rid of their new men and had notified them to leave the boarding-houses at the yards, a member of the Executive Committee said yesterday that Washington Butcher's Sons needed the packing-house used as a boarding-house, as the busy season had arrived. The yards are quiet and there is no difficulty in finding boarding places. "We prefer the non-union men to the union men," said the packer, "and the new hands are as good workmen as anybody needs. This move does not mean in the least that the new men have been discharged, or that they will be discharged."

The Prosecutions for Violating the Smoke Ordinance.

Smoke-Inspector Merki of the Health Department yesterday commenced suits against the following persons for violations of the smoke ordinance: Andrew J. Cooper, Adams Express Building; H. M. Kinsley, Adams, near Clark street; W. D. Kerfoot, No. 11 South Canal street; J. B. Dow & Son, No. 224 Lake street; Munson & Co., No. 242 Randolph street; F. C. Wilson, No. 241 East Lake street; J. C. Sampson, No. 117 South Market street; Frank Upham, Briggs House; Kohn Bros., No. 144 South Market street; Barnhart Bros., No. 115 Fifth avenue; Badger Electric Co., Arcade court; Pullman Palace Car Co., Michigan avenue and Adams street; John A. Rice & Co., Tremont House; Hugh Templeton, No. 219 Randolph street; Wadsworth, Howland & Co., No. 263 Wabash avenue; Western Rattan Co., No. 179 Illinois street; Circulating Boiler Co., No. 35 South Canal street; E. W. Blatchford, No. 70 North Clinton street; E. E. Swiney, No. 63 West Washington street; American Press Association, Fifth avenue and Madison street; J. B. White, No. 83 Fifth avenue; Charles Counselman, No. 248 La Salle street; Garfield Manufacturing Co., No. 61, West Washington street; and the Simmonds Manufacturing Co., No. 37 South Canal street.

Mrs. Hopkins Hasn't Procured a Divorce.

Gen. Wager Swayne of New York, who is the attorney for Amos Laurence Hopkins in the suit for divorce brought against him by his wife, when asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday if it was true that Mrs. Hopkins had secured a divorce, replied with some warmth: "Do you suppose New York hasn't any courts? She has courts and we are living in a civilized community. No, sir, there is not a word of truth in the telegrams that she has secured a divorce from Mr. Hopkins. We did not deny the published statements about this case because we did not think it worth our while, but I repeat again she has not got any divorce and all statements to the contrary are false."

A New York Murderer Gives Himself Away.

Early yesterday forenoon a well-dressed young man with short hair and small, dark mustache stepped into Pinkerton's agency, and after some conversation he admitted that he was a professional night-worker and burglar, who had left New York two days ago. He said he had killed a thief named Walker Nov. 6 last at the saloon of a man named Nichols, No. 39 Hester street, near the Bowery. He gave his name as Henry Martin. Mr. Pinkerton promptly placed him under arrest and communicated with Inspector Byrnes of New York by telegraph. Inspector Byrnes wired back that the man's real name was Henry Lestrange, and that he was wanted for the Walker murder. Lestrange will be held at Pinkerton's office until the arrival of an officer from New York. He claims that the killing of Walker was justifiable, and appears to be recovering from the effects of a spree.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ESTIMATES.

They Should Be Cut Down $600,000 to $900,000.

Mayor Harrison's School Board seems to be desirous of emulating the boodle County Board. At the meeting of erudite inspectors Wednesday evening a member, whether seriously or facetiously, suggested that a new committee to be known as "The Committee on Raising Salaries" be added to the machinery of the board. There is plenty of work for such a committee. At present there is a sort of committee of the whole on this subject. It would be better to concentrate the labors under what the noted statesman, Van Pelt, calls the "Divvylution plan." The debate on the proposition here referred to was not the most important feature of the board's proceedings. That was the submission of the estimates for the next year, as follows:

School sites	$ 100,000
General repairs	47,100
Permanent improvements	68,500
Heating apparatus	88,800
Rentals	6,735
New buildings	500,000
Incidentals, new buildings	33,400
Apparatus	36,650
Engineers and janitors	100,000
Fuel	55,000
School supplies	16,425
School-house supplies	5,995
Printing, etc	5,500
Evening schools	40,000
Libraries	13,700
Manual-training school	50,000
Salaries	1,201,905
	$2,389,710

The total is really $2,489,710, for in the item concerning salaries is included the rental of school property, which is estimated at $300,000, whereas the utmost amount from that source is about $400,000.

Of the total, $2,089,710 is to be raised by taxation, against $1,784,000 last year—an increase of $305,710, or about 18 per cent! And yet last year's estimates were steep enough. Has there been an increase in the school population to warrant this advance? Chicago grows at an amazing rate, to be sure, but hardly at the rate of 18 per cent per annum.

What does the Board of Education propose to do with the money? Here, for instance, is the estimate for school sites set down at $100,000. At the meeting of Wednesday the purchase of a lot for a school site at $2,250 was concurred in. At this rate the board could purchase forty-four sites for the $100,000. At the rate of $5,000 per site twenty could be purchased. Do the school inspectors mean to say that they are going to build forty-four or twenty buildings next year? For the new buildings $500,000 is asked. This sum ought to build at least twelve schools. At the rate the board has been going, however, it is probable that not more than six or at most eight will be erected for the money. What will be done with the surplus sites? Those estimates are really a puzzle. Will President Story explain them?

The ingenuity which has been shown in subdividing the estimates indicates that the School Inspectors have been consulting Van Pelt or "Buck" McCarthy. Here are three of the items: "New buildings," "incidentals, new buildings," "permanent improvements." The subdivision is very suggestive. And here is another: "School supplies, $16,425;" "school-house supplies, $5,995." There is an item of expense not in the above list which ought to be mentioned—"$20,000 for extra legal services." The School Board hires an attorney at $3,000 a year. If he is not able to attend to the legal business of the board he ought to be discharged. There are lots of good attorneys who will do all the legal business of the School Board for $2,500 a year—yes, for $2,000.

Under the item of "salaries, $1,201,905," is covered up all that is to be paid to extra superintendents and other supernumeraries, special teachers of drawing, music, German, and nearly all the dead and living languages, and all the "ologies" and sciences. The whole thing is lumped. A sapient member observed that "the board is not asking for an exorbitant amount," because "all the money appropriated for salaries last year has been spent." No doubt Mr. Collier is right. If the board got three times the amount they would spend it. Then perhaps there might be two committees "on raising salaries" to compete with each other as to which would "raise" the most.

The Council should closely scrutinize the estimates and ask for a more detailed statement as to how the money is to be expended. The total of the appropriation should be cut down to about $1,500,000. It should not exceed $1,800,000 in any event.

SUBURBAN.

Jefferson.

The Rev. C. Koehler, pastor of the Wicker Park Lutheran Church, tendered his resignation at a meeting of the church directors Wednesday evening. He was led to do so, he said, by statements which certain members of the church had made to the effect that he was neglecting his work as pastor. The directors assured him that the dissatisfied ones were greatly in the minority and refused to accept his resignation. He expresses his determination to leave his charge in the course of a few months.

Evanston.

The Rev. J. Abbott French of Sluffing, R. I., has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Evanston. The church has been without a pastor since the Rev. Mr. Scott resigned, some three months since. The Rev. Mr. French was at one time pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Lyon & Healy, 24 cases musical instruments; L. Manasse, 10 cases hardware; Carson, Pirie & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Sprague, Warner & Co., 9 cases prunes; C. McNellis & Co., 1 case dry goods; Wilson Bros., 5 cases dry-goods; Kirchoff & Neubarth, 22 octaves wine; E. Woelfer & Zieger, 1 cask bitters; Grommes & Ullrich, 10 octaves wine; M. Mullen, 1 bale dry goods; Burley & Co., 4 cases earthenware; J. M. Faulkehaber, 6 casks wine, 2 baskets nuts; J. S. Kirk & Co., 215 drums caustic-soda and 15 casks soda ash; Grommes & Ullrich, 100 cases gin; C. Jevne & Co., 9 packages biscuit; Sprague, Warner & Co., 100 barrels currants; M. Field & Co., 2 cases linens and 3 cases gloves; Sprague, Warner & Co., 15 barrels herring; James S. Kirk & Co., 75 drums caustic-soda and 65 casks soda ash; R. B. Boak, 166 boxes berries and 100 boxes sardines; Fitch & Howland, 353 packages tea. Collections, $10,306.

Strictly Orthodox.

Jakey—Fader, vot are you going to gif me for a Christmas bresent?

Mr. Oppenheimer—Shakey, vot a kevestion! Do you want you fader to encourage Ghristianity py making Ghristmas bresents? Halt's maul, du dummer!

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.* Studio, 210-212 Wabash avenue.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, Grand Central Gallery McVicker's Theatre Building.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
John Wolter, Lake, Mary Geiser, same	31—26
Henry Kuhl, Lizzie Grimmer	22—20
Gustav Stoll, Hinsdale, Ill., P. Kosidofski, same	25—23
John Rasmussen, Annie Gablor	31—23
J. Derlugge, Lake View, Bertha Dickmann, same	21—22
J. Kruse, Thornton, Ill., L. Miller, Homewood, Ill.	28—24
Giuseppe Russo, Maria G. Bonamar	25—16
Leopold Kowalke, Adelina Wagner	23—24
Thomas E. Power, Josephine Ely	27—42
Albert Zemke, Mary Feld	21—18
Arthur Krueger, Mary Harms	21—20
Albert Oberg, Augusta Burgeson	28—24
George B. Lindsey, Harriet Lindsey, Plymouth	45—45
Jan Borgewski, Maria Mlodziasha	23—18
Alexander Ridemond, Maggie Acres	22—21
Martin Curley, Katie McLaughlin	25—22
John Prost, Lena Lorenz	37—44
John Redmond, Delia Brothers	26—19
H. Dickmann, Palatine, Mary Dunsing, same	46—25
Allen Shelton, Elizabeth Derring	54—50
Louis A. Peterson, Mary A. McLaughlin	22—19
W. C. Bassett, Altoona, L. Kirby, Kansas City	27—27
Alfred Stetzon, Antonie Tenger	22—23
Fred Kador, Linda Schafft	23—19
Emerich Schenk, Sophie Dietel	22—22
Louis H. Wilson, Annie Fimansky	27—22
Jacob Schleiweiler, Augusta Bechtel	21—17
Fritz Fichte, Minnie Boettin	37—24
Michael Huebsch, Pauline H. Neidhart	36—26
Frederick Eagan, Estella Voice	23—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BARRY—Florence Mooney Barry, daughter of P. T. and Rebecca Barry, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral private at 10 a. m., Dec. 17, from residence of parents, Wentworth-av. and Sixty-first-st., Englewood, to Mount Olivet.

BUFTON—Dec. 15, William E., beloved son of J. J. and Matilda F. Bufton.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 17, from No. 935 West Jackson-st., by carriages to Forest Home.

BUREAU—Dec. 16, 1886, Delphine Blanche, aged 2 years and 4 months, only beloved daughter of J. N. and E. M. Bureau, at her parents' residence, 279 West Taylor-st.

Funeral from above address Friday, Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

CLAWSON—At Alton, Ill., Dec. 15, after a lingering and painful illness, Gussie La Dew Clawson, wife of the late L. J. Clawson Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUNDERSON—Gunder T. Gunderson, at his home, 613 North Ashland-av., Dec. 16, 1886, aged 79 years, 5 months, 28 days.

Funeral will assemble at his late residence Sunday, Dec. 19, at 11:30 a. m., thence to the Norwegian Lutheran Evangelical Church, corner Erie and Franklin-sts., where services will be held at 12:30 p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill.

McCARTY—Dec. 16, at 12:30 p. m., Benjamin F. McCarty, of pneumonia.

Funeral Dec. 18, at 10:30 a. m., from his late residence, 41 Thirty-third-st. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Muncie and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

SANGER—At Florence, Kas., Dec. 11, 1886, of a congestive chill, Dr. William A. Sanger, aged 76 years and 4 months, one of the early settlers of Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill.

WEST—In this city Dec. 15, Louis C. West, aged 28 years, a member of La Salle Council, No. 749, R. A., and Mercantile Lodge, 2,611, K. of H.

Funeral from his late residence, 620 Sedgwick-st., at 1 p. m. Sunday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR WILL be held at Judge Anthony's court-room Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., to adopt a memorial on the death of ex-Chief-Justice W. B. Scates. Judge Trumbull will preside.

THIS EVENING COMPANY B, SECOND REGIMENT, I. N. G., holds its annual reception at the armory, corner Washington-boulevard and Curtis-st. The Second Regiment Orchestra of twenty pieces will render several selections, with cornet solo by Prof. Welden. Maj. Putnam will lead the grand march.

THE ACTIVITIES OF CHICAGO AVENUE Church work are always quickened by the prospect of a visit from Mr. Moody, the founder of the church. He has written the Rev. Mr. Glass, the pastor of the church, that he will be present at the watch-night service.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

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Corner State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE
—OF—
CLOAKS.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS,

Coupled with ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASES, enable us to offer

"Extraordinary Inducements."

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100 Check Newmarkets, with Hoods, elegant goods, perfect fitting (Worth $21.00.)	15.00
75 Check Newmarkets, with Hoods, elegant goods (Worth $25.00.)	18.00
150 Plush Sacques, with Hoods, elegant goods (Worth $28.00.)	22.00
100 Brocade Wraps, Fur Lining and Tails (Worth $25.00.)	17.50
75 Cloth and Boucle Wraps, Fur Lining and Tails (Worth $20.00 and $25.00.)	$12 and 15,00
50 Plain Beaver Newmarkets (Worth $18.00 and $22.00.)	$13.50 and 16.00
100 Imported Newmarkets	$7.50, $10, $12, $15 and 20.00
50 Imported Velvet, Frise, and Plush Wraps	$50 to 100.00

33 1-3 Less than Cost to Import.

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IMPORTANT HOLIDAY SALE
—OF—
SEALSKIN

Sacques, Wraps, and Fur-Lined Garments,

Commencing Today and Continuing Until Christmas.

Coney Lined Circulars	$10
Muskrat Lined Circulars	$20
Squirrel Lined Circulars	$25
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Sizes up to 40, Bust Measure.

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Baltic Seal Wraps, Satin Lined	$19
Over 30 Styles SEAL WRAPS	$75, $85, $100, $125

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ALASKA SEAL SACQUES.

THE BEST VALUES IN THE MARKET.

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SECOND FLOOR.

SPECIAL OFFERING TODAY.

PLUSH GOODS

(SATIN-LINED)

IN

Cuff, Collar, Glove, Handkerchief, Work, Jewel, and Odor Boxes,

ALL AT

$1.00

EACH.

THE BEST BARGAIN OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

SPECIAL FOR HOLIDAYS.

Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky, March, 1880—formerly sold $1.50 per bottle	$1.00
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For Sale by The Cavaroc Wine Co.,
Telephone 1,617. Salesroom, 95 Adams-st.

SANTA CLAUS Advises all American Boys and Girls to buy Meadow Sweet to Mistletoe, Under Blue Skies, Worthington's Annual, Christmas Box, Worthington's Natural History. These are the best Christmas presents.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.,
76 Dearborn-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Last Day! Last Day! Last Day!

Today everything must be sold at

AUCTION.

The Finest Collection of

Oriental Rugs,

Embroideries, Bric-a-Bracs,

Just imported by Iskender Bey through the Custom-House of Chicago, will be closed out at auction, without reserve,

AT 257 WABASH-AV.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

750 Cases Choice

Wines & Liquors

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

At our Salesrooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

This Friday Morning,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Catalogues ready. The attention of the trade is called to this sale.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Big Sale Today at 10 O'Clock,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Carpets, 50 Stoves (new and second-hand),
And General Household Goods.

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TELEPHONE NO. 478.
ORCUTT-KILLICK LITHOGRAPHING CO.
341-345 WABASH AVE.
SKETCHES FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE. WORK COMPLETED WHEN PROMISED.
NEW MACHINERY. LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
UNEXCELLED ARTISTS. FIRST CLASS COLORS.
NO FANCY PRICES. GIVE US A TRIAL.

GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES, OR EYE GLASSES Bought for Holiday Presents can be exchanged at any time within two weeks after Christmas to suit the hand or sight of the person presented to if bought at TRELEAVEN'S, 120 Washington-st., Opera-House Building.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.



GIVEN AWAY FREE

AT

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE

With every purchase amounting to $5 and over, one of our 72-page, elegantly engraved, illustrated books for boys and girls. This book has beautifully-written stories. The illustrations will interest both young and old. It is a book that will be treasured and kept. Like Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing, this book is first-class. The usual retail price for such a book is $1.

Some Additional Attractions.

STAR WAISTS, 50c.

The 75c, 85c, and $1.00 quality for 50c.

75c French Penangs, worth $1.25.
Think of it! Those elegant, handsome patterns, retailed at $1.35, costing us $1.08, for 75c.

MORE LOSS TO US.

$8 Boys' Suits, ages 9 to 12 years and 13 to 17 years, sold all the season at $12.
$10 for $14 Boys' Suits.
$6.50 for $10 Norfolk Blouse Suits.
$5 for $7 Norfolk Blouse Suits.
$7 for Boys' All-Wool Cassimere Overcoats, ages 13 to 16 years.
$1 Corduroy Knee Pants, 4 to 12 years.
$1 Cassimere Knee Pants, 4 to 12 years.
$1 Boys' Genuine Seal Caps.
Holiday Goods, such as Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Shirts, House Coats, Study and Library Coats, Dressing Gowns, etc., unequaled in Chicago.

SILK HOUSE COATS, $6.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.

Cor. State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK REED........Manager

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HOLIDAY

Presents for Gentlemen.

Following named goods in unequaled varieties of styles, and in qualities to suit all, can be seen at

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113 and 115 State-st.

NECKWEAR,
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CARRIAGE ROBES,
COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES,
DRESS SHIRTS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

Particular attention is asked to a large display of the finest Parisian

SACHETS

Ever brought to this city. They show highest artistic merit in Hand-Embroidery and Painting. Certainly no article of equal cost would prove more acceptable to any

LADY.

INSPECTION INVITED.



TURKISH RUGS

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES

At Cost!

Mourad Pushman & Co.,

215 WABASH-AV.,

Have just received the finest

Turkish Rugs,
Silk Mantel and Table Covers,
Embroideries,
Antique Arms, and Other Curiosities

From Turkey, Russia, and Persia, selected especially for Holiday trade, all to be offered

At Cost Until Christmas.

EXHIBITION FREE. CALL AT ONCE.



MONEY-LOSING SALE

AT THE

Bee-Hive

CONTINUES

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

4 NEW BARGAINS

IN

HANDKERCHIEFS

PLACED ON SALE

FRIDAY MORNING.

3c | EACH for 500 doz. Ladies' Col'd Border Hemstitched Handk'fs; over 35 styles to select from; full size; good value at 10 Cents.

25c | EACH for 100 doz. Gents' Col'd Border Pure Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, 1¼-inch hem, full size; good value at 65 Cents.

75c | PER BOX containing half-dozen very choice Hand-Embroidered Linen Hankerchiefs, in Hemstitched, Scalloped, Tucked, etc., etc., put up in neat box, with Christmas-Card attached; fully worth double.

79c | EACH for 50 dozen extra large size Mufflers, in Satin and Silk Brocaded, in White and Cream only; value, $1.50.

REMEMBER!

THE

Bee-Hive

IS

Headquarters in Handkerchiefs.

We are showing a large stock of Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball Pianos, in rich casings of Mahogany, Rosewood, and French Walnut.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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N. B.—New Pianos to Rent.

STREETER BROS
$5
STATE AND MADISON


Streeter's Easy-Wearing Shoes for business-men. All late styles. Average a year's wear. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Odd Pieces In Fancy FURNITURE
APPROPRIATE! SENSIBLE! DURABLE!
C. C. HOLTON
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TRELEAVEN AND COE


65 State St. Central Music Hall
$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles; cheaper grades, 25c to $1.00. Gold Spectacles, $4 to $10.
Eyes skillfully fitted free of charge.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES contains full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

One at a Time.

One step at a time, and that well placed,
We reach the grandest hight;
One stroke at a time, earth's hidden stores
Will slowly come to light;
One seed at a time, and the forest grows;
One drop at a time, and the river flows
Into the boundless sea.

One word at a time, and the greatest book
Is written and is read;
One stone at a time, and the palace rears
Aloft its stately head;
One blow at a time, and the tree's cleft through,
And a city will stand where the forest grew
A few short years before.

One foe at a time, and he subdued;
And the conflict will be won:
One grain at a time, and the sand of life
Will slowly all be run;
One minute, another, the hours fly;
One day at a time our lives speed by
Into eternity.

One grain of knowledge, and that well stored,
Another and more on them,
And as time rolls on your mind will shine
With many a garnered gem
Of thought and wisdom. And time will tell,
"One thing at a time, and that done well,"
Is wisdom's proven rule.
—*Golden Days.*

COUSIN ADDIE.

"Now, mother mine, this will never do. You are not strong enough to work so hard, and, first thing you know, you'll give out. I'm going over to Aunt Hattie's this very day and ask her to let one of my cousins come over and help you through this busy season."

"Asking is one thing, and consenting to come is another, Gilbert. Perhaps one of the girls might be of an industrious turn, and like the prospect of a summer in the country, and feel a laudable desire to learn how to make butter——"

"It isn't the butter that's wearing you out, mother; it's the care of the cooking for the farmhands we have to employ during harvest time. But, as we can't do without them, we'll do the next best thing."

"Well, Gilbert, do as you please. You are now the head of the house, you know." And so the matter was settled.

The Grahames were in the position that many another family who live upon a farm located at a considerable distance from town can sympathize with. The only help to be obtained was from some farmer's daughter who might be willing to add to her limited store of pocket-money by assisting in the housework of a neighbor. But now, in harvest time, all available helpers were needed at home, and, as Mrs. Grahame was not blessed with daughters, the strain told heavily upon her. Her life had not been spent upon a farm until within the last few years that had succeeded her husband's death, and that made her duties seem all the harder to be borne. "As the twig is bent the tree inclines" is a true old saying, and was particularly applicable in this case.

Until Mr. Grahame's death the family had lived in one of our pleasantest inland cities. He was considered a very well-to-do merchant, and had often expressed himself in this way to his wife:

"No matter what happens to my business, Sally, you and Gilbert will be comfortably off. I've a nice little nest-egg laid by for you, in case I should be taken away suddenly."

And then Mrs. Grahame, with a woman's morbid horror of hearing one she loves speak of death, would say:

"Don't talk so, Mark; it makes me feel as though you were going to die right away."

And so it happened that she was as ignorant as a baby about everything relating to Mr. Grahame's business affairs when the blow came. It was, indeed, sudden. The messenger who was on the way to tell her of her husband's serious attack was recalled to convey instead the intelligence of his death.

As is often the way, after the head of the family had gone, and his business had been settled up, little remained for the family. The deed of the farm upon which they at last took refuge was found among his papers. Then arose the question in his widow's mind: "Was this the nestegg of which my husband spoke?" And as nothing else of money value was discovered among his effects she concluded that the farm must have been the haven provided for herself and Gilbert.

Another day found Gilbert on the way to his aunt's home. It was located in a pleasant suburban town, so near to a large city that a half-hour's ride in the cars sufficed to bring one to it. He was received cordially by all, but only one of his cousins took kindly to the idea of a life on the farm for the summer months. In secret conclave among themselves they thus expressed their views to their mother:

"If Aunt Sally kept servants," said Milly, with a toss of her golden curls, "it would be a different thing. But to go there and have to help! Why, my hands would soon be like the brown paws of a milkmaid!"

"I think it's rather cool in Cousin Gilbert to think of such a thing," chimed in Lulu, who invariably echoed Milly's opinions, were they right or wrong.

Then Addie, the youngest of the three, spoke up. She was a slight, dark little thing, with bright black eyes and a decided way, which made one feel like smiling at such a midget's having evidently a will of her own. "I don't see anything so strange in it. Cousin Gilbert loves his mother, and, as he can't find some one to come and help her for pay, what should be more natural than for him to try and get one of his own kith and kin to come for a time and help poor auntie for affection's sake. I've made up my mind to go back with the poor fellow."

"O, Addie, don't! Who'll do up my white muslin for Sue Brainerd's lawn party?"

"And my lace ruffles all must be freshened before I can wear them, and you are the only one I'd trust with them, Addie."

But Addie's mother said not a word to dissuade her daughter, although she was the one who would most miss her loving services.

"Go, my child," she said, "and be as good to your aunt as you are to me. That is the best advice I can give you."

So it happened that the brown-faced, black-eyed little niece was the one who was clasped in her aunt's loving embrace upon Gilbert's return.

"It will be a delight to see the wee maiden flitting about the place, Gilbert," his mother said, confidentially; "but the idea of her helping me is amusing. You might as well imagine a hummingbird settling down to be useful."

But Gilbert had used his eyes during his brief stay in his aunt's household, and he smiled to himself as he answered, quietly:

"Wait a bit, mother, before you express too decided an opinion. It isn't like you to judge any one without testimony."

"I am not judging the dear child," was the hasty answer; "don't think that for an instant. She'll be a comfort to me any way it turns, and she can help wipe the dishes anyway."

Gilbert smiled again; but he forbore to say what he thought.

The next morning, bright and early, Addie came down-stairs, dressed in a neat cambric, with a ground of slate color spotted over with tiny polka-dots, her shining black hair arranged in tiny braids and tied with scarlet ribbon. A snow-white apron completed the picture.

"Now, auntie, tell me what to do," she said, brightly, "I'm wild to be busy. This fresh country air makes me feel as though I could move mountains."

"Fairy mountains they'd have to be, I should think," was the amused answer, as the smiling matron glanced at the childish figure and the tiny brown hands.

"Appearances are deceiving," chirped back Addie, catching up a knife and beginning to scrape the thin skin from a panful of new potatoes which Gilbert had just unearthed and brought in to be cooked for dinner. Deft-fingered and quick in her motions as in her speech, one thing followed another all through the morning. Mrs. Grahame's eyes often rested upon her in wondering surprise.

"Gilbert was right in his advice," she thought. "I'll never judge rashly again."

Day followed day in the same fashion, until at last, much to Mrs. Grahame's comfort, the work grew to be systematized so completely that she had time in the afternoon to sit down and rest, or to take what she called rest in the shape of either sewing or knitting. There, too, the untiring little helper made herself at home, and the amount of darning and patching accomplished was soon the means of lessening the accumulation which had been slowly gathering into the work-basket.

Then, longing for fresh worlds to conquer, Addie asked one day, "Aunt Sally, haven't you any old-fashioned things stowed away up in the attic? You know they are all the rage now; and if you had some funny, straight-backed chairs or spindle-shaped legged stand, or anything of that sort, it would be just splendid to hunt them up and put them in the parlor."

"You can go into the attic and ferret anything out that you can find, Addie. All sorts of odds and ends were huddled away out of sight when we first came here, and I haven't had a chance to look through them until now that my little black-eyed niece has come and put her shoulder to the wheel."

"How old do you think I am, Aunt Sally?" asked Addie, suddenly.

"I don't know, dear," said Mrs. Grahame, hesitatingly. "Judging from your size and looks, I should say—about 13 or 14 or so."

"I thought so," laughed Addie, gleefully; "every one takes me for a child, and calls me 'Fairy,' or 'Midget,' or some other such ridiculous name; and I was 20 on my last birthday! What do you think of that!"

"I think it is just as it should be," chimed in a manly voice beside them. Gilbert had been an unperceived listener to that colloquy.

"You were not asked for your opinion, Mr. Gilbert," said Addie, saucily.

"It's a free country, missy, and one may say what he thinks," retorted Gilbert.

Addie looked up at him with a merry flash in her black eyes, but something in the steadfast glance which Gilbert fixed on her made her flush with a new and unaccountable feeling of embarrassment, and she bent her eyes hastily upon the work she held in her hands.

"Why, Gilbert, what makes you so pleased at our Addie's age?" For my part I wish she was a child, and that she might stay one. I'd like to keep her just as she is today as long as I live."

Gilbert laughed—a merry, ringing, contagious laugh.

"Well, mother, a woman of your age! and guilty of making such an absurd wish."

"I am not so very old, Gilbert," said his mother, with a reproachful cadence in her tender voice.

"Pardon me; I forgot what a tender subject I was touching upon; but you needn't be sensitive upon that point, I am sure, when there is scarcely a gray hair in your head." Then he hastened to change the subject and answer his mother's question: "The reason I am glad 'Our Addie,' as you call her, is 20 is this: she is just old enough to make a man the dearest little wife in the whole world"; and with these words Gilbert vanished.

Mrs. Grahame turned a troubled face toward Addie.

"My dear," she said, hesitatingly, "I hope you are not engaged to be married. I have been building such hopes upon you. I am going to coax sister Hattie to give you to me. She has three children, and I have only one, so that will just make things even. Would you be my little daughter if your mother consents to the plan?"

"I am your daughter in affection now, dear auntie; I'm sure I love you only next to my own mamma. But may I carry out the rummaging plan we were talking about before—before Cousin Gilbert came in?"

"Yes, run along; but think of what I have just said to you."

Addie was glad to escape from any society excepting that of her confused, tumultuous thoughts. Her brain seemed in a whirl. Her heart beat so quickly that she could scarcely breathe. What did it all mean?

Once within the attic, filled as it was with a heterogeneous collection of all sorts of things, she soon gained her self-control and became her own active, energetic, bustling self. One curiosity after another was found and laid away for either use or adornment. Then an old trunk attracted her attention. It was filled to the brim with old but interesting and valuable books. A few manuscripts had by some means become mixed in with them and by-and-by a package of letters tied with a faded blue ribbon came to light. Then a more voluminous package of papers appeared marked "valuable." Addie removed the outside wrappers and saw that they had covered legal documents. She run hastily down-stairs with them in her hand.

"See, auntie," she said, eagerly, "what I have found! The paper over them was marked 'valuable.' Maybe it's a fortune!"

After one glance Mrs. Grahame began to cry.

"Why, auntie, is it bad news? I'm sorry I brought the old papers to you! Give them to me and I'll burn them up!"

But Mrs. Grahame caught the energetic little hands which were almost converting the papers into a miniature holocaust.

"No, Addie," she said, tremulously; "it's good news, and that is why I cry. It's my poor husband's 'nest-egg' that he so often tried to tell me about. Your auntie and your cousin Gilbert are rich, and all through you. You have brought good luck to us with the first fall of your footsteps upon the doorstep. Where is Gilbert? Go find him and tell him I want him."

"Here I am, mother. Why, what's this about? Crying and laughing don't generally go together."

The good news was soon told. Gilbert's eyes, bright with pleasure, turned, however, at once toward Addie.

"Will you share my good fortune with me, cousin? Poverty, with you for a companion, would be a bed of roses, but if you 'no' to me now you'll spoil all the happiness which this windfall can bring to me. Will you be my wife and my mother's daughter?"

Addie's answer was indistinct, but it satisfied Gilbert, for it was not "No" if it was not "Yes," and her blushing face told the story her faltering tongue tripped over.

So Mrs. Grahame's wish was granted. She gained a daughter, and her sister Hattie can boast now of a grown-up son, which heretofore has always been the ungratified desire of her life. And thus, as Mrs. Grahame had said, "things were made even" in the two families.

Democratic Statesmanship on the Tariff.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Nothing could more clearly show the utter incompetency of the Democratic leaders to rule wisely the policy of the country than the Democratic conference which was held last night at Washington to consider what should be done on the tariff. While they insist that the revenues from the tariff should be reduced, they declare that a part of the new system must be the repeal or reduction of certain of the internal-revenue taxes.

This manifestly refers to whisky. It is a significant fact that the modern Democracy can rarely rise above whisky. All the Democratic representatives from this city only a few years ago voted in the Legislature for $40 as the maximum license tax on saloons. In Congress we perceive the same adoration for whisky working through the Democratic Representatives.

The tax on sugar is 75 per cent—one of the highest on the tariff list; and, as sugar has become as much a necessity to the poor men as flour, one would think that the Democratic Representatives would favor a repeal or a large reduction in the sugar tax. That tax brings over $50,000,000 into the National Treasury. If $40,000,000 of that tax were removed the so-called surplus would soon vanish. But to most Democrats whisky is as great a necessity as sugar [far greater to the Democrats who take their whisky straight], and, therefore, to procure cheaper whisky, they would be willing that the people at large should pay a higher price for their sugar.

The tariff needs a thorough revision. It should be done wisely and judiciously, and then it would rather advance than injure the prosperity of the country. Many more articles should be placed on the free list. That would enable the American manufacturer to extend his market and produce more cheaply, and at the same time would not reduce the price of labor.

[The consumers pay not only 75 per cent duties on the imported sugar, but that much extra for the Louisiana sugars, and they have the middleman's per cent of profit on the tariff tax just the same as on the foreign cost of the sugar, and they also pay the retailer's profit on the 75 per cent of bounty to the Louisiana sugar planters. In fact, if sugar were placed on the free list its cost to the people would be reduced fully one-half. —ED. TRIBUNE.]

End of the Kearsarge.

The appointment of a Board of Survey to see whether the Kearsarge shall be repaired or condemned, and the impression at Portsmouth, where she is lying, that the latter will be her fate, may well stir patriotic sentiment. No existing vessel of the American navy, not even the Hartford, possesses more historic interest than the gallant craft with which Winslow sent the Alabama to the bottom. In all the annals of our navy, rich as they are in stirring incident, there is nothing more exciting than that famous duel of vessels off Cherbourg. It would be hard, too, to name any single combat of war-ships surpassing that in national and international importance. There would be a feeling of regret at seeing the Kearsarge dismantled and broken up; and when this fate comes to her, as it soon must, she will be as worthy of a farewell verse as was the famous Constitution, the lowering of whose "tattered ensign" inspired so many years ago the muse of Holmes.

. . . Nervous debility in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly, and permanently cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PLEA FOR OLD MAIDS.

GRAVE INJUSTICE OFTEN DONE THE SISTERHOOD.

The Period of Life at Which Girlhood Ends and Old Maidenhood Begins—Often the Butt of Sneers and False Imputations from the Careless and Unthinking—Cruel Judgments of Their Alleged Weaknesses—Some Noble Specimens of Women Who Never Married.

Philadelphia *Record:* The period of life at which girlhood ends and old maidenhood begins is very unsettled and discordant. Misses at 20 are apt to consider all their unmarried lady friends who have passed their 30th year as absolutely old maids; those at 30 suppose the era begins at 40, and some at 50 lose no opportunity in indicating that they are still girls, by which it is to be assumed that old maidism is postponed indefinitly, at least in their cases. But it is fair to suppose that when a single woman has passed her 40th year she may be considered as standing, if not within the gates, at least on the threshold which divides youth from age. But it is also true that years have very little to do with it. Some persons appear to have been born old, while others seem to have in them the springs of perpetual youth. Ninon de L'Enclos, who was a belle at 80, with scores of admiring knights at her feet, kept in her heart as well as in her face the freshness and sprightliness of youth, and never grew old, despite her crown of years. An old young maid is a most depressing sight, while a young old maid, provided she does not affect infantile skittishness, is quite the reverse.

It is, and seems to have been since the earliest years, the fashion to direct the slings and arrows of ridicule and criticism at "old maids." That grave injustice is often done the sisterhood there can be no doubt. Curiosity, the love of gossip, acridity, and sourness of temper, and numerous other undesirable qualities are attributed to them, often without a shadow of excuse. The fits of temper and the habit of tittle-tattle so often indulged in by married women are forgiven, or not thought of at all, while the same failings in the maiden of uncertain years are set down to the acerbity engendered by her life of single blessedness. Now I am not prepared to say that undue interest in affairs of other people is not a prevailing characteristic of old maids. It would indeed be very remarkable if it were not so, on the principle that the mind is so constituted that it must be employed. The married woman has, or is supposed to have, duties that engross more or less of her attention, while the spinster has no such refuge. Be that as it may, each one must answer for her own faults and shortcomings, and if she makes society suffer for them society will unreservedly mete out just punishment.

The old maid who affirms that she never wished to marry pronounces the severest of satire against her own heart. A female who never felt at any period of her life a desire to engage in the duties or share in the delights of that state to which all human beings are drawn by force of nature and reason must be utterly devoid of tenderness and the heaven-born instinct with which all creation is rightfully endowed. I do not expect that this sentiment will meet with unqualified indorsement from the spinsterhood; but certain it is that in every true woman's eye there peeps out a longing to have a home and a husband and babies of her very own; and it is no less true that thousands of old maids would have made most excellent wives and mothers. That the instinct is strong within them is shown by the unaffected feeling which they display in contemplating the domestic joys of married friends.

Affectation is another failing of ancient maidens that calls forth frequent satire—the oppressive dread of not appearing young and, in consequence, assuming the dress as well as the kittenish airs and graces of 18. But in looking about among my fellow-women I have observed quite as many married as single ones who were victims of this sort of folly. It is the special province of woman to look as pretty as she can, and to hold on to her youth to the utmost is her duty; but there are ways and means of doing this without making herself a subject of ridicule, instead of admiration. The autumnal sisterhood are, moreover, distinguished for ingenuity, patience, and charity. Not all the good sisters who devote their lives to works of mercy wear the hood and gown which proclaim their mission to mankind. They are everywhere among us and are, without doubt, often the butt of sneers and false imputations from the careless and unthinking. Somebody has said "it is better to be laughed at because you are not married than not to be able to laugh because you are." The saying applies admirably, in many cases, to the confusion of scoffers.

A writer a century ago tells us that the illustrious fathers of the church held the doctrine that when our progenitors were created it was the intention of Heaven that Eve herself should become an old maid. And, further, that, according to St. Romwald, Eve, in the ninety-ninth year of the world, created a religious order of young women, who were to continue virgins and to preserve unextinguished the fire which had fallen from heaven on the sacrifice of Abel. The latter myth is identical with that of the origin of the Vestal Virgins in Rome. There are numerous mythical traditions of like character, all showing that old maids were regarded with honor and respect. Then there came a period, during the reign of the Jews, in which no record is found of the existence of any one distinguished old maid. The state of spinsterhood was also held in disfavor among the Greeks and Romans of that time. But after the Christian era there came a revulsion of feeling, and a marked increase of unmarried women of marriageable age. According to ancient historians the whole sex seem to have been inflamed with a passion for virginity which was most eagerly fostered by many of the most distinguished fathers of the church. St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, St. Basil, St. Gregory, and many more wrote passionate and eloquent rhapsodies on celibacy as the most honorable condition of woman, and, indeed, to such an excess was this veneration for the single state carried in the second century that some preachers declaimed against marriage as the suggestion of the Devil. Had the admonitions of these enthusiasts been generally heeded uncomfortable and puzzling complications as regards the perpetuation of the human family might have arisen, which, however, it is unnecessary for the purposes of this article to seek to unravel. It is hardly surprising to learn that scandal played havoc with those too ardent devotees of perpetual maidenhood, and marriage again become universally recognized as a divine law.

Coming down to modern days we find that many of the most illustrious women have remained spinsters all the days of their lives. Elizabeth of England, one of the most remarkable of latter-day sovereigns and a woman of remarkable acuteness, courage, and political sagacity, was an old maid. So was Maria Edgeworth, whose literary work prompted Sir Walter Scott to begin the Waverley novels; so was Caroline Herschel; so was Jane Porter; so was Joanna Baillie; so was Mary Russell Mitford; so was Jane Austen, to whom Macaulay awards a very high place in the field of fiction; so were Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe, and hundreds of others whose works live after them.

Who will doubt that such women as Florence Nightingale, Emily Faithfull, and Clara Barton, single women though they be, have done and are doing double duty for humanity? Some of the most eminent women of every civilized land are found in the pursuit of science, literature, art, or benevolence, and are wedded only to their chosen calling. The tenderest ministrations to sick and suffering strangers in our hospitals and on our battlefields come from the hands of the sisterhood. Are they not worthy of all honor? And because there are weak and silly, curious and gossiping old maids (just as there are weak and silly, curious and gossiping married women), shall all old maids become the subject of addlepated jest? That a woman's reason is best known to herself may apply to matrimony as well as to other affairs in life, and it is a matter into which idle curiosity has no right to pry. The good there is in the old maid commands our love and respect; for the sorrows which may have been hers she deserves our sympathy, and common justice, which is the common right, requires that we render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

A Woman's Tact.

The President's wife sent this diplomatic note to a young ladies' Christian Temperance Union at Scranton, Pa., concerning the alleged protest of the St. Louis division of this order against the use of wines at a dinner at Secretary Whitney's which Mrs. Cleveland attended:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—DEAR MADAM: Your letter in behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in your city has been received. Allow me to thank you for its contents. Since my return from New York I have been unable to look over all the mail received in my absence. So far nothing has come to my notice from the St. Louis division of our organization. I am inclined to think with you that it has been a mistake started possibly by some newspaper to injure the Women's Christian Temperance Union. With best wishes, very sincerely,

FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

How superior in natural tact is a clever woman to the average clumsy and blundering man! Observe how neatly the charming mistress of the White House avoids saying whether it is true or not that the tempting juice of the grape was served on the occasion referred to! And instead of denouncing the report as a falsehood of the mendacious press put forth with "ghoulish glee" to invade the privacy of a Cabinet dinner, the wise woman attributes it to a possible "mistake" of some newspaper. Of course mistakes will happen in the best-regulated newspaper offices as in the best-regulated families. But Mrs. Cleveland evidently understands that no reputable paper makes mistakes on purpose.

The diplomatic style and tactful skill displayed in Mrs. Cleveland's note suggest that it would be wise in the President to submit his future references to the press, whether in letter or address, to the judicious editing of his clever wife before giving them to the public.—*New York World.*

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROHIBITION BILL.

Knocking the Bottom Out of the Jug—Amendments Yet Needed.

Charleston *News:* It seems to be necessary to remind the Prohibitionists in the Legislature that, with all the extraordinary sections which they have put in the Anderson-Laurens Prohibition bill, they have not yet covered the category of possible crimes not wholly disconnected with the liquor habit, nor have they made the provisions against an attempted evasion of the statute searching enough and exhaustive enough to reach every possible offender, by intention or otherwise.

If it is designed, as it seems to be designed, to go to the very bottom of the jug, so to speak, and then to knock the bottom out, there is much yet to be done in the way of particular legislation on the general subject.

It should be made a misdemeanor, for instance, for a man to wish for a drink, or to keep in his employment any person who might reasonably be supposed to wish for a drink. Paregoric contains alcohol; there should be a clause abolishing colic in infants, therefore, so that there may be no excuse for doctoring them with the forbidden stuff and so implanting an appetite for it, in other forms and larger doses, when colic shall have given place to chronic indigestion or confirmed thirst. There should be also a legislative formula for the making of plum-pudding, eggnog, jelly, syllabub, and other such treacherous compounds, so that they shall not help to lead any youth astray in future.

The presence of an empty bottle bearing a whisky label on the premises of any citizen should be constituted conclusive evidence of his having transgressed the law; and the presence of a bottle without any label, or of a label without any bottle, or the absence of both bottle and label, might very well be accepted as incontrovertible proof of attempted concealment of guilt on his part.

Any man who should be found drinking more than his share of water in the morning, or even looking wistfully in the direction of the town pump during business hours should be arrested promptly on suspicion, and the presumption of guilt be made to rest upon him. Likewise in the case of utter and ostentatious abstention from all water drinking in public, which, as is well known, is itself a very bad sign, especially when considered in connection with sudden and frequent retreats to private places where water may be supposed to be and abide.

So, also, should any person complaining of or concealing a headache or a huskiness be required to give an account of himself satisfactory to the promoters and enforcers of the bill.

And again, in the case of any policeman or hackdriver, or other person in exposed positions or persuits, who appears unduly comfortable or pleased with himself at any particular time on a particularly cold or wet day.

Woodpiles should be strictly prohibited or required to be scattered over as much surface as practicable, and all hollow logs be required to be split before being hauled into town and offered for sale.

There should be a special inspector of watermelons, cocoanuts, and eggs in every dry town and village—especially of goose eggs, which may be confidently expected to enjoy a boom as soon as the proposed bill goes into effect.

Soup-bones should be tested with a gimlet in every instance where they are exposed in open market, and should be confiscated without that formality when found to have a cork in the end.

Any dude or juryman seen sucking the head of his walking cane on the sly should be required to unscrew it on the spot and abide by the consequences.

All these points, and a great many more, will require to be carefully guarded, and the proposed bill leaves them entirely out of account.

THE PRESIDENT TO MORRISON'S AID.

Promising Four New York Votes to Defeat Randall's Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—[Special to the World.]—At one time this evening the Morrison faction on the tariff issue were of the impression that they would be defeated Saturday, when Mr. Morrison will call up his bill. Now they believe that they will be able to carry the day. At Mr. Randall's meeting tonight in the rooms of Representative McAdoo at the Riggs House there were only nine members present. It was agreed to oppose the consideration of the Morrison bill and to favor a measure which shall repeal or reduce the internal-revenue taxes to prevent the accumulation of a surplus.

Early in the evening Mr. Morrison thought that he would be defeated by about four on the vote to consider his bill. Later, however, a friend called upon the President to discuss the matter, and Mr. Cleveland pledged himself to furnish the four votes from the New York delegation, votes which last year were cast for Randall. Two of the gentlemen were named—Gen. Viele and Mr. Muller. The four votes promised by the President will be enough to insure victory for Mr. Morrison.

Worthless (Democratic) Federal Officers.

New York *Times* (Mug.): We have frequently spoken of the Government's failure to enforce the laws against land-thieves, timber-thieves, and the like. The Interior Department has exposed the operations of these thieves, but the [Democratic] Department of Justice does not follow up the work of exposure with prosecutions and punishment. There is abundant evidence that many of its agents are not trustworthy. This evidence is furnished not only by their failure to proceed earnestly and honestly against land-thieves, but also by the results of their half-hearted work in other fields. A few weeks ago the last of the star-route civil suits was tried in the West with the usual verdict of acquittal. The Government ought to have recovered large sums from the defendants in those cases, but it has not recovered a cent.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday morning showed how [Democratic] Federal officers have been defrauding the Government in Alabama and other States by collusive proceedings against persons alleged to have stolen timber from the public lands. [Democratic] Commissioners and [Democratic] Deputy Marshals conspire to take large sums in fees from the Treasury by such proceedings. For example, one Cam Pearce was taken before a [Democratic] Commissioner charged with having trespassed on the public lands, and Mack Pearce, a Deputy Marshal, was his accuser. The defendant was bound over and the [Democratic] accuser became his bondsman. The next day Mack Pearce was the defendant in similar proceedings and Cam Pearce was the accusing witness, and Mack Pearce was bound over. The following day two other men were brought into the ring as defendants, while the men already bound over served as prosecuting witnesses. And so the conspiracy was carried on, every person involved, from the [Democratic] Commissioner down, taking comfortable fees for hearings, oaths, bonds, warrants, testimony, mileage, etc. The real land-thieves—the rich speculators and corporations—are not disturbed. The land laws are violated with impunity, while agents of the Department of Justice play this game to fill their pockets.

In the last fiscal year the agents of the Land-Office reported cases of depredation on timber lands involving timber and timber products valued at $9,339,679, recoverable to the United States, but by legal proceedings [of Democratic officers] only $77,938 was actually recovered. If [Democratic] Marshals, Commissioners, and District Attorneys in the regions where the laws are violated were moved by a desire to do their duty, and were not in sympathy with the thieves, vigorous prosecutions all along the line would soon put an end to the work of the robbers. Abundant evidence is furnished by prominent officers of the Government that scores of these [Democratic] subordinates are unfit to hold their commissions. They should be summarily removed, and in their places should be stationed men who will use for all it is worth the great mass of evidence supplied to the Department of Justice by the Interior Department. The President appears to have opinions with regard to the work of thieves on the public domain. But it is useless to burden an annual message with declarations and appeals to Congress concerning the matter. There is law enough on the statute books to overthrow the thieves. It is not properly used. It is not enforced. And it will not be enforced until the [Democratic] Department of Justice shall deserve its name and shall be served by energetic, capable, and honest men.

SPECULATION IN CORPSES.

Pierre Cloutier Makes a Tidy Little Sum Out of a Railroad Accident.

Quebec dispatch: The disaster at Rio, Wis., on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, has afforded a French-Canadian resident of Chicago an opportunity for a novel and successful speculation. Pierre Cloutier was born fifty-two years ago at the Indian village of Lorette, near this city, but went West at nine years of age. He is now a carpenter and builder, residing at No. 666 Forty-third street, Chicago, and a prominent figure in the French-Canadian colony in that city, though he can neither read nor write. He heard a friend read the appalling news of the railroad holocaust at Rio, where a number of Chicago passengers had been killed and burned in the car they occupied, many of them beyond recognition. The accident was caused by the carelessness of a switchman, in leaving open a switch just before the arrival of the train, which was running at nearly sixty miles an hour. Cloutier knew that three French Canadians who were on their way to work in the pineries of Wisconsin had taken passage by the ill-fated train. He immediately took a special for Rio, and arriving at the scene of the catastrophe managed with difficulty to identify portions of the bodies of his Canadian acquaintances, François Gagnon, Onesime Dubuc, and Joseph Plante. He engaged counsel to watch the interests of the legal heirs of the deceased, and materially aiding in securing a verdict of the Coroner's jury against the railway company. Then he had the bodies of his compatriots interred in the Catholic cemetery, and in their baggage, which he recovered with the checks found in their possession, discovered letters which enabled him to trace up their surviving relatives. He came immediately to Quebec, near which city the deceased men had their homes, and was the first to give their friends the melancholy tidings of their bereavement. Gagnon's relatives reside at Eboulements, and Dubuc and Plante were sons of farmers at St. Raymond, about thirty miles from Quebec. The legal heirs of the victims were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to Cloutier for his interest in their behalf. It was an easy task to obtain from them powers of attorney authorizing Cloutier to adjust their claims for damages against the railway company and to retain half of whatever amounts he might recover on their behalf. Armed with the necessary authority to negotiate with the company, Cloutier returned to Chicago and has now again arrived in Quebec to divide $5,000 with the relatives of each of the victims, which he has succeeded in obtaining from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Cloutier clears $7,500 by the speculation, and the $2,500 which falls to each of the bereaved families is a little fortune in itself to poor, hard working and struggling farmers.

A VERY BAD APPOINTMENT.

The Distressing Howl of a Mugwump Over Some Political Huckstering.

New York *Post* (Mug.): The removal from office of Mr. Coombs of Maryland, one of the four General Appraisers of Merchandise on the Atlantic Coast, and the appointment of a political henchman in his place, strikes us as very nearly the worst offense chargeable against President Cleveland's Administration. It acquires this character by reason of the peculiar duties of the Board of General Appraisers, who are an appellate court of the customs service, their decision upon the questions brought before them being final. Experience is the first requisit for such duties after probity of character. Both these qualifications Mr. Coombs possessed in a high degree. He had gained the confidence of the mercantile community in this city, where more than two-thirds of the importing business of the country is done, and where accordingly the larger share of his time and talent and acquired knowledge was brought in requisition. The board, as we understand, were in session on important cases, when Mr. Coombs received an intimation that his resignation was desired, and learned at the same time that his successor had been designated. He telegraphed to Washington to inquire whether he should finish the business immediately before him, and, receiving no reply, resigned at once. The reason why he got no reply is probably that if he remained to finish up the business in hand the Senate would convene in the meantime, so that under the Tenure-of-Office law his successor could not draw pay until he was confirmed, but if a vacancy actually existed before the meeting of the Senate the new appointee would receive the emoluments until the Senate should take definit action on the nomination. This looks like a trick, and it serves to give character to the whole transaction, which, as we have said, has a very bad look otherwise, when we consider the kind of duties Mr. Coombs had to perform. The Board of General Appraisers ought not to be subject to political huckstering any more than the army, the navy, or the judiciary.

Watterson's Ticket.

The *Courier-Journal* sets forth some interesting predictions about the Republican party:

Here is the next National Republican ticket: For President—Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin.
For Vice-President—William Walter Phelps of New Jersey."

But what is to become of Brother Blaine? And where are John Sherman and Gen. Logan to go under such a dispensation? These are important questions, but they do not daze our Louisville contemporary. "We are not unwilling," says the *Courier-Journal*, "to make money articulate on the probabilities of this prediction." In other words, Col. Watterson is willing to bet something that it will be Fairchild and Phelps. This is courage indeed, and whoever articulates money on the other side, we speak for an invitation to the banquet.

Besides, wouldn't William Walter be wretched and inconsolable if he were nominated for Vice-President after the great James Gillespie had been smashed in the convention? Watterson should think of these things, and put more emotion into his forebodings.—*New York Sun.*

Became Violently Insane.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—An elderly woman who registered at a hotel here Tuesday as Mrs. N. M. McBride is now in the county jail violently insane. When the woman went to the hotel nothing unusual was noticed, but she soon began to act strangely. Nothing could be learned concerning her identity and she was removed to the jail. She is a daughter of the late Judge Hugh Welsh of Tiffin, O., and a relative of Gen. Gibson of that city. During the War she rendered valuable service to soldiers and gave readings about that time with Mr. Murdoch in Cincinnati. At the close of the War Miss Welsh married Sergt. Frank McBride of the Eighth Ohio, who died some years ago. Mrs. McBride was at one time an inmate of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, but nothing was known of her whereabouts after her release until now. She has been acting as stewardess on the schooner P. S. Marsh, which was wrecked recently at St. Ignace.

Dislikes Mugwumps.

Courier-Journal: They are a high-falutin' and a high-sailin' set, and, in the words of the Harp of a Thousand Strings, may be "likened to a turkey buzzard a-flyin' thro' the a'r; an' he goes up an' up an' up, ontill he's no bigger 'n your thumb-nail; an' the fust thing you know thar he is by the side o' the road feedin' on the carcass of an ole dead hoss."

The "Gentleman in Politics," that is to say, the professional gentleman in politics, is not a success, nor a thing of beauty, nor a joy forever. Here is a gorgeous paragraph, published by the *Commercial-Gazette* itself, telling what a good time Theodore Roosevelt had in London, and how he was lionized by the nobility, and how the Prince of Wales is going to give him a breakfast at Marlborough House when he returns from Italy, where he has gone to visit King Humbert and the Pope. Theodore is not exactly a mugwump, out and out, but he "runs" with the mugwumps, like Chauncey Depew [both steady-going, regular party Republicans], and, regretting that he was not born to a peerage [being democratic in personal habits and feelings], he goes in for the next best thing in sight, an American civil-service reform, so-called, which will shove the entering wedge of revolution into our Democratic [spoils] system, and lay the foundation for nothing but "gentlemen," so-called, in office [instead of partisan toughs, boodlers, and ward workers].

Nice set of Sunday-school children!

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

(1) Fort Limon. (2) Write C. A. Fish & Co., New Orleans. (3) Yes.

WINNETKA, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is considered the best quality of the yellow banana?

Where can a person purchase the shoots, and what do they cost per hundred?

Could they be raised in a hot-house in this climate? CONSTANT READER.

It Must Be Your Own Patent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —Can I take a patent out in this country which has been invented in a foreign country and only taken for this one? Have I to say that it is my own invention? V. STUBER.

[If you are not the inventor, no. If you are, yes, if within two years of foreign patent.]

When a Minor Wants to Marry.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —In case of a minor marrying is it necessary for his parents to appear before the license clerk, or is his affidavit that he has their consent sufficient to enable him to get the license? MINOR.

[Parents or guardians must appear personally. In case of sickness or where parents do not live in the city the County Clerk may, in his discretion, accept an affidavit of parents.]

Where to Get Butter Tested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —Will you kindly inform me where the preper place is to go and get butter tested—that is, to find out whether butter that is sent from the country and is supposed to be pure, contains any butterine? I know there is an office of inspection, but do not know where it is. IMAGIS.

[Take your butter to Room 28 Government Building, where the heating test will be applied.]

Visible Names on Street Lamps.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —A stranger is of the opinion that the Garden City, otherwise the City of Chicago, is sorely deficient in respect to visible names on street-lamps. It is with great difficulty one-quarter of the names on street-lamps can be deciphered with any degree of certainty with good eyesight. Alas! What hope is there for the near-sighted stranger? The task, also, of finding a number of a residence on any fashionable avenue after dark is certainly an onerous one. These annoyances are not noticed by those most familiar with the city, but it is a grievance to a stranger. An enterprising city, with its influx of visitors, should consider these things very important, which they certainly are. There is only one hope for a stranger, and that is the courtesy extended by citizens when a thorougfare is eagerly sought for. As Mayor Harrison voluntarily admitted "he would take anything," would it not be in order for him to take this into consideration? C. F. C.

The Case of Berkowitz vs. Lester.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —An error appeared in yesterday's paper wherein you mentioned the case of Berkowitz against Lester, and the verdict of the jury for the plaintiff. You there stated that the claim of the plaintiff was that the brokers had sold him out before his margins were exhausted. Such was not the claim. The claim of plaintiff was that he had placed in defendants' hands as collateral security and margin 150 shares of the capital stock of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Company; that he ordered defendants to make certain transactions in stock on the New York Stock Exchange, and which, provided defendants had performed them as ordered, would have yielded him a large profit, but that they did not perform one of the transactions ordered, and yet, at the same time, charged him with other alleged transactions (which he had never ordered) showing large losses, and that they had sold his stock, put up as collateral, to pay such alleged losses. The action was to recover the value of such stock. In the interest of my client will you please give this the same publication as the other item. THOMAS J. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for S. Berkowitz.

Dr. McGlynn's Alleged Insubordination.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —In the interview published in your paper Wednesday last is a very skillfully evasive defense on the part of Michael Davitt of the doctrines of Mr. George, in which he seriously misrepresents the situation and the issue and attempts to defend the position of Dr. McGlynn of New York City. In the first place, as a priest Dr. McGlynn is guilty of gross insubordination and disobedience to a superior who treated him very mildly, and, who, as the rumors are, did not act until Rome peremptorily demanded it. He will certainly be censured for the disobedience to his Bishop. His tardiness to respond to his Roman summons certainly is not a movement in the direction of creating a bias towards him from that quarter. In the next place, I opine that the doctrine involved in the George issue is a matter of morals and dogma. Socialism and all its fearful train of confiscation is directly opposed to the rights of individual property—"Thou shalt not steal." To say that the Catholic Church will not condemn such doctrines, that they are not antagonistic to her very being and inconsistent with her plainest teaching, gives evidence of a blindness or an ignorance which one could hardly have expected to see in Mr. Davitt. CATHOLICUS.

The Duke of Marlborough.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —Your article this morning under the above heading confounded the present Duke with his father. Of the erratic individual who now bears the title certainly no good can be said. As Lord Blandford, he was known as a Radical and an atheist, but since his accession to the peerage he has been gravitating towards the Tory ranks, in which may now be numbered all his fellow-Dukes.

The late Duke, who died a couple of years ago, was a very different character, and during a long career ever proved himself worthy of his high position. He was for several years Viceroy of Ireland. The founder of the family, John Churchill, was distinguished long before 1715 as the most infamous scoundrel and the most successful General that England had as yet produced. In the former capacity he still remains unsurpassed. A grateful people, whose freedom he preserved when it was made worth his while to do so, bestowed great riches on him, with the legal requirement, which the event has proved wise, that the said riches should not be alienated from the title. By his divorced wife the present Duke is father of a boy known now as Marquis of Blandford, who is heir to the title and estates, and who will happily remain in his mother's charge. After this boy Lord Randolph Churchill is the heir-presumptive. A. P. S.

Stirring Up the Smoke Inspector.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —Is there no way of proceeding against "the alleged Smoke Inspector of the Health Department" by impeachment or otherwise? It seems an outrage that a man should foist himself upon the community in an official position and then utterly neglect the duties of his office. It seems to me that such an "Inspector" should not only be a very efficient person himself, but that he should be surrounded by a number of efficient and active subordinates. I have no personal interest in any of the inventions for consuming or preventing the flow of smoke, but if I had I think I would attend to the case of this "alleged Smoke Inspector." Animals of this kind need stirring up occasionally or they think they have nothing to do but draw their monthly salaries. The plan adopted in THE TRIBUNE Building seems a very simple one for stationary engines, and there are a number of devices suited for locomotives and the pestiferous little tugs that go dodging under our bridges and belching forth their black vomit upon the wayfarers. It might be a good scheme to lash this "Smoke Inspector" to one of our bridges a few hours each day to give him an idea of his official importance. He will never be sufficiently impressed with it by merely sitting in [illegible] easy-chair at the City-Hall. [illegible]

Discrepancies of Assessments.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —In my hasty and brief note of the 13th [illegible] I was perhaps not explicit enough to be clearly understood. When I said, "With [illegible] present large maximum limits ample [illegible] could be realized upon a uniform [illegible]ation of 50 or 60 per cent," I did not use the words "maximum limits" with reference to assessed values, but with reference to the rate of taxation permitted upon the [illegible] values. Nor did I mean to convey the [illegible] that the value of the personal property [illegible] the State exceeded or even equaled that [illegible] real estate. What I did mean to say [illegible] that four-fifths of the taxes were collected from half or less than half in value of all the property, both real and personal, in the [illegible]

I know that to demonstrate the [illegible]imate truth of this statement beyond [illegible] power of cavil would be a work of [illegible] labor and research; but from the facts [illegible] came within my personal knowledge [illegible] fifteen counties for a series of years I [illegible] been firmly convinced of its fidelity [illegible] gard to the whole State for many years. To give a few instances of what [illegible] been an uncommon practice, I will [illegible] that some years ago a group of [illegible] a county south of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, and the whole of which [illegible] offered for sale for $2,500, were taxed [illegible] than the real estate and personal property of a leading merchant in the same [illegible] whose property in the county was worth at least $30,000. In 1872 or 1873 all the land in the Town of Hanover in Cook County was assessed at a uniform valuation of [illegible] per acre, when investigation [illegible] that the lands in that [illegible] varied in value from $25 to $150 per acre, [illegible] that the assessment for the whole town [illegible] about one-fourth of the average [illegible] of such lands in the county for that year. Hence, in Hanover and in Lake View, which was even worse than Hanover in relation to assessments, though not in the same [illegible] the County Board multiplied the assessments by four to bring them up to the average of the county, thus causing some of the property to pay taxes upon full or more than full values, while much of the best property [illegible] upon but one-fifth or one-sixth of its fair market value. The writer paid taxes that year upon his own lots in Lake View upon an equalized valuation of at least 140 per cent of the price at which he was then offering them for sale without buyers. To have undertaken to equalize the assessments between individual owners or [illegible] these two towns under the present law would have required an entire new assessment by competent and honest Assessors who had been advised as to what percentage of true values had been adopted by the average assessments throughout the county, and which average would have been somewhat modified by the very reassessment. The same year the assessment of Hyde Park [illegible] to be doubled, and those of Lake and Jefferson reduced by 33 per cent. How much these adjustments between towns aggravated the inequalities between individuals can only be conjectured.

If these shameful discrepancies were distributed at each recurrent assessment the ultimate wrong might be partially mitigated, but it is a notorious fact that assessments are copied from year to year, and this frequently occurs where property has advanced in value some ten or twenty fold since the original valuation was placed upon the Assessor's books.

The wrong, not to say criminal [illegible] practiced under our present revenue [illegible] might be pursued and exposed almost indefinitely, but believing that you really desire to get at the exact truth and to promote an honest and intelligent administration of the public service I forbear to trespass further upon your columns at present.

If you will carefully examine and study the details of the law proposed by the Revenue Commission I am convinced that you will find that it is almost a complete bar to the criminal abuses which have grown up in the administration of our present revenue law. A. J. GALLOWAY.

A YOUNG BRIDE TAKES POISON.

Grief Caused by Her Husband's Jealousy and Desertion the Reason.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—[illegible] months ago today Annie Belle [illegible] was united in marriage to Price Gentry. [illegible] morning the bride of a half year lay dead by her own hand. Almost from the time of the wedding her husband treated her with [illegible] and unjust suspicions, and the bride's life was made miserable. Not long ago in a moment of despair she attempted to drown herself, but was prevented. Gentry's jealousy led him to dog her footsteps wherever she went and to keep her constantly under espionage. A week ago the husband came home under the influence of liquor, and announced that he would not live with his wife again. He then packed his trunk, saying he would [illegible] it later in the week and left. Yesterday morning the young woman attempted to effect a reconciliation, but her husband [illegible] refusing to see her. This morning she was found dead in bed at her boarding-house, an empty vial that had held laudanum by her side. In her hand, tightly clasped to her bosom, was a small picture of her husband. On the table a note was found, which she had probably written after taking the draught. The note said:

Send for Price immediately. Don't telephone, as he won't get it. I want him, dead or alive. Don't treat him coldly, but as well as you can for my sake. He is young and don't know what he is doing. I forgive him and so must you. I sincerely hope God will let me die, for I have nothing now to live for. Don't grieve, for it will be a useless existence indeed. Get Rev. Mr. Morrison. If you love me don't try to save me, for if you do I will do the same again. I have failed before, but hope I will succeed this time. For all that has passed I love my husband with all my heart, and as we could not live in peace I do not want to live without him. He has done a great deal for me, and I cannot forget it. Good-by, my dear, dear mother, and tell her the only thing that grieves me is her sorrow at my untimely death. God bless you all, my dear sisters and brothers. Pray for your most unhappy sister. Give Barbara and Viola Belle my love, and tell them that not even in death are they forgotten. Don't let your prejudice let you forget what I said about sending for Price—my husband.

The note was meant for the dead girl's sister, Mrs. C. E. Bishop. When the [illegible] young husband was informed of the suicide of his deserted bride he left his desk and wandered out of the house—no one knows where.

Exposure of Senator Morrill's Foolish [illegible] Tariff Talk.

Boston *Herald:* In his speech in the Senate a day or two ago Senator Morrill found cause for regret in the fact that we had [illegible] imported during the last few years hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of manufactured wares from foreign countries. His claim was that all this should have been made in the United States, and that its importation has made our people poorer. But we have raised in the last few years in this country surplus products of various kinds to the aggregate value of $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 a year. We could not consume this surplus even if we had wished to do so. We have no means, for example, of utilizing our surplus supply of raw cotton except by sending it abroad. When practically every American mouth has been filled with bread there is still tens of millions of bushels of wheat and corn that would spoil if they were not sent to supply the hungry in other parts of the world. We have all the tobacco and [illegible] that we care to use ourselves, and if we did not ship the surplus abroad the oil would run to waste, and the greater portion of the tobacco would remain unused in the possession of its owners. But if we send this annual surplus product, to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, to foreign countries, we must either give it away or sell it. If we gave it away we should be altogether too generous to suit Senator Morrill, who does not, he says, believe in doing [illegible] others any better than one expects to be done by. But if we sell this product, we must get something in return for it. If we took gold and silver only, in ten years' time the whole gold and silver coinage of the whole world would be in the United States, and our banks' deposit vaults, and the Government Treasury would be burdened with so-called precious metal, for which no use could be found, while the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America would [illegible] go back to bits of leather or cowry [illegible] mediums of exchange. This would, of course, be absurd; hence, we take in return for what we are compelled to sell such merchandise as we require, and so long as we continue to have a surplus that can be sold abroad, so long, let the wall of protection be raised never so high, shall we continue to import foreign merchandise.

Sugar in Soap.

Many of the finest grades of transparent soap sold in England do not contain glycerine, as advertised, but sugar. Sugar seems just as well adapted to make transparent soap as glycerine.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10 cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Abert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Bachman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson & Jacobus, Druggists.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 699, cor Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

CANAL-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaeller.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. C. Hill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 794, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Garzalo & Wisback, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 561, Fred. D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Batton, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 490—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE EVENING OF DEC. 15 BETWEEN 78 Monroe-st. and C. B. & Q. Depot from a wagon of the American Express Co., a package marked F. L. Sohus. On return of package to 78 Monroe-st. reward will be paid. O. W. BARETT, Gen'l Agt. Am. Ex. Co.

LOST—THURSDAY, LADIES' GOLD WATCH and chain, between Van Buren and Congress, on Robey-st., and Robey-st. and Winchester-av., on Congress-st. Watch engraved inside. $5 reward for return to 780 Congress-st.

LOST—IN WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, PROBABLY in or near Gossage's, a small black pocketbook, containing about $85; finder will be rewarded on returning to Room 83, 8 and 10 Pacific-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A1 double entry bookkeeper, in manufacturing concern or wholesale house. Good references. Address N 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A set of books to keep evenings, single or double entry. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE bookkeeper. Best references. Address O 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man having had 6 years' experience as bank teller and bookkeeper, as clerk, bookkeeper, or in a commercial line on the road. Reference the best. O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ENTRY clerk, or salesman. Can give best of references. Address O 51, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, rapid stenographer and Remington operator, steady young man with a thorough business training. References the best. Address O 100, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (unmarried) as janitor in a bank or office building, or as butler in a private family. Can give best of references. Inquire of EDWARD ELY, 163 Wabash-av., between 9 and 12, or address O 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED real estate business, by an industrious and strictly temperate young man; speaks English and German; wants to learn the business; good references. O 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typewriter; accustomed to office work; references. Address O 52, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; desires work more for the experience than wages; speed 90 words. Address O 3, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE PERSON to do cooking and laundry work. 3456 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY desires a position as nurse or companion. Address 3456 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND reliable lady as managing housekeeper in gentleman's family; willing to do a reasonable amount of work if necessary; this is a rare opportunity for the right party; good references. B F 3, Tribune.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EXPERIENCED Swedish girl in a laundry. Call at 3165 Wentworth-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES NEEDING good Scandinavian or German female help. G. DUSKE, 138 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY AS governess in a small family. Apply by letter. MRS. PAQUETTE, Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN FOR office work. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, etc., O 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE—AN active, intelligent young man as bill-clerk. Address, stating age, references, and experience, O 58, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER, WHO IS also a telegraph and typewriter operator, lady or gentleman. Address, stating salary, O 65, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—NO. 1 MEN WITH ESTABLISHED special-order shirt trade on the road for Jan. 1. S. F. Cons Shirt Co., 200 Clark-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE city; also good agents for Chicago and other Western cities. Call or address MORTON & ETHRIDGE, 88 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; CONVERSANT with agricultural implement and carriage trade to travel in Ohio and vicinity for a responsible New York house; one having a knowledge of paints and varnishes desired. Address X., Y., Z. & Co., General P.-O., New York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CRACKER AND candy salesman for Western Wisconsin; no other but experienced need apply. Must give references and bonds. La Crosse Cracker Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN of good dress and appearance. Address O 69, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 15 years old, who lives with his parents, writes a good hand, is neat, and does not use tobacco. Address in own handwriting, stating wages required, O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—LAD FOR OFFICE WORK IN LARGE retail store; must be quick at figures, write rapidly and plainly, and furnish best references. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; $15 PER MONTH. Address, in own handwriting, O 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT 12 years old; must be good penman. M. O. CO., 77 Wabash-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—TEN GOOD VAMPERS FOR MEN'S and women's fine shoes. J. B. TARBOX & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—COACHMAN, COLORED MAN, TO care for horse, cows, and make himself useful about the house. C. A. WELCH, Elston-av., foot of Ashley-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS CAPABLE of doing the buying of all the departments of a large retail dry-goods house; must hold similar position; liberal inducements offered to make a change. Address BRONNER BROS., 497 to 498 Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO GET OR SELL suits and overcoats made to order on installments. Address N 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO REPRESENT Thos. E. Hill's books; city and country; cash or installments; unusually liberal terms. W. C. MORRISON, Manager, third floor 103 State-st.

WANTED—CIRCULATOR—PARTY FAMILIAR with working up the circulation and advertising on a country daily paper. References as to sobriety and honesty required. O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED AS inspector. 122 and 124 State-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of dry-goods store. Must understand the business and have good references. Call at Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN MAKING less than $70 per week should investigate our new and only practical plan of making money. Persons who are alive to favorable opportunities need not want if they will but make an effort. $1 samples free. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—71 MONROE-ST.—WHITE OR COLORED man as porter who understands hotel work. None need apply without good city references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. Will pay big money. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock. E. W. MATHER, Hotel Cortland.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY at 496 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A NURSE TO take care of infant; two sisters preferred. Apply at 287 Washington-boulevard, second flat.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY at Oak Park. References required. G. RIPLEY, 238 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for a small family in Evanston, one as cook and laundress, the other as housemaid. Must bring good references. Apply to 8 Board of Trade, Thursday.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL TO GO INTO SUBURBS. Apply to Room 19, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages $4. 3635 Ellis-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK FOR BOARD and learn dressmaking. 498 West Madison-st., first flat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR gloves, laces, jewelry, and fancy goods. 122 and 124 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO MAKE holiday goods. Novelty Card and Advertising Co., 103, 105, and 107 Monroe-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF STENOGRAPHERS, 94 La Salle-st., Room 56, serves stenographers with work.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON IMPROVED city property. COLLIER & WALKER, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 5½ and 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards. B. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS, Loan, and Building Association, 133 La Salle-st.—Call and arrange for money to build a home, to pay off your mortgage, or to buy real estate; easy monthly payments. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Secretary.

TO LOAN—$7,000 IN ONE OR TWO LOANS. O 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $300 FOR FOUR MONTHS on good security. O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH MONEY TO INVEST in a legitimate and scientific business; large profits; excellent opportunity. O 68, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER Morgan, offers for sale the following pianos, all in perfect order and warranted:

One Steinway Square	$175
One Vose & Son's Upright	175
One Hallet & Davis	150
One Hallet & Davis Square	90
One Schaaf Upright	165
One Weser Bros. Upright	125

And a number of others. Terms easy to suit customers. New Upright Pianos to rent, $4 and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms open evenings.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR HOLIDAY STOCK Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos is solicited.
Prices moderate.
Terms reasonable.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
New upright pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.
N. B.—Several pianos, little used, at bargains.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—SHONINGER PIANOS. Pianos to Rent or Exchange. B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO cheap, on account of leaving the city. 350 West Randolph-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

HOLIDAY LOOKERS SHOULD CALL AT ESTEY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 STATE-ST., FOR PIANOS; GOOD AND CHEAP.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT PIANOS, USED but little; nearly all the leading makes included: $40, 75, $100, and up; Kranich & Bach new scale upright; easy payments; pianos $5 to $10 per month; rent cheap; see the Kranich & Bach before buying. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PORTLAND swell-side, jump-seat, and two-seat cutters, harness, robes, etc. FRED G. WALKER, 317 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, SOUND HORSE, NEARLY new milk-wagon, good harness; cost last spring $350; will sell for (spot cash) $175; rear of 21 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF 2-seated sleighs, Portland swell sides; new and second-hand; prices from $10 up; robes, bells, etc.; sleighs or cutters to let by the day or week or for the season, cheap. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 1,300-LB. WORK HORSE, suitable for hauling coal. Cost last June $160; will sell spot cash $75; trial given. 346 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HARNESS—2 DOUBLE SET TEAMING harness and one saddle. 335 West Randolph.

HORSES WINTERED—I WILL WINTER A LIMITED number of horses with my own at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove, 17 miles from city; prime upland hay and grain; a well sheltered run of 300 acres of blue-grass; warm barns and ground floors. Terms moderate. Horses taken from and returned to city free of charge. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AMIE WITCH OF EUROPE, WONDERFUL clairvoyant. 296 State-st., first flat. Call.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOGER and clairvoyant. 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

MADAME BRONSON, THE SEVEN-SISTERS trance medium, tells on business losses, lawsuits, marriage. 1306 Michigan-av.

MRS. FRANKS CAN BE CONSULTED AT 14 Laflin-st.; take Madison-st. cars.

MRS. L. PET-ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, 3d floor.

MRS. WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT, 178 SOUTH State-st., second flight, Room 9.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names; cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT CHERRY-WOOD show-case, plate glass, 6½ feet high 32 inches wide, for jewelers, at 335 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS IN the different divisions of the city at greatly reduced rents; send for or see our list before renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ELEVEN-ROOM modern house, 3361 Indiana-av.; very choice; immediate possession and low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS IN the different divisions of the city at greatly reduced rents; send for or see our list before renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., NORTHEAST corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.—Two 11-room and three 9-room houses on Eugenie-st., one block from Lincoln Park; elegant hardwood finish; everything first-class; rents, $57.50 to $70 per month. 743 North Park-av., 10 rooms, $50.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS IN the different divisions of the city at greatly reduced rents; send for or see our list before renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5-ROOM FLAT—BATH, range, mantel, etc.; price $25; near Thirty-ninth-st. station I. C. R. R., Drexel-boulevard trains, and cable. Particulars at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A 3-ROOM FRONT flat, in good condition, suitable for offices or housekeeping; a nice 6-room cottage, with bath, at 234 South Morgan-st. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—386 HERMITAGE-AV., PLEASANT modern flat, second floor; would sell furniture; couple leaving city.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKSON, flat of 7 rooms, papered, etc.; rent low. F. A. HENSHAW, 151 La Salle-st., Room 4.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT— FURNISHED APARTMENT IN MENTONE BUILDING, NO. 148 DEARBORN-AV. A beautiful apartment of eight rooms, completely and elegantly furnished; heated by steam; elevator, janitor service, etc. Can be secured at a greatly reduced rental. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY-FINISHED FLATS, 7 rooms, besides bath-room and closets, bay windows and balcony, gas fixtures, etc. Oak and Clark-sts. Inquire in drug store.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.—Three elegantly hardwood finished flats: two at 874 Wells-st., at $37.50 each, and one at 843 North Clark-st., at $40; 7 and 8 rooms; gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—TOP FLAT SOUTHWEST CORNER Pine and Ohio-sts., very desirable; can be had furnished if desired by an A1 party. Call as above or at HOYT'S office, 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—NO. 203 CHESTNUT-ST., AN ELEGANT large 7-room flat; all newly painted and papered; $28. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY WILL LET ONE or two handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen; location Michigan-av., Lake-Front, near Harrison-st. O 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 5 and 6 East Washington-st., 3d floor; steam heat and all modern conveniences; none but nice parties with good reference need call; no transients.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, all conveniences. Flat 17, No. 194 Michigan-av., the Beaurivage.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room; all modern conveniences; reasonable rent; private family.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR 2 YOUNG men; steam heat, gas, bath; Laflin-st.; three lines of cars; would board. Address O 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—MY NEW BRICK STORE (CORNER) AT entrance to Union Stock-Yards; suitable for drug store, millinery, and dressmaking shop, practical or custom boot and shoe business. J. C. CHRISTMAN, 837 Root-st., half block east of G. F. Smith's retail meat market.

TO RENT—THE THREE NEW STORES ON Halsted-st., near Eighteenth. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—VERY REASONABLE—HALF OF elegantly furnished, warm office; good chance for lawyer. 128 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. 615 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 50X100 EACH, WITH power and steam heat, suitable for any kind of manufacturing; splendid light. Apply to ROTH & McMAHON, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Side, ready for occupancy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. track. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WARM SLEEPING-ROOM near Thirty-first-st. depot or north of Twelfth-st. Address at once O 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST FLOOR office, centrally located, suitable for insurance. Address O 70, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD to permanent or parties visiting city; $5, $6, and $7 per week; reference.

1328-1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE COZIEST most homelike private family hotel on the avenue; 29 new rooms just added; terms moderate to desirable permanent parties.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board. References.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, superior table; Highest city references.

SOUTH SIDE AVENUE, NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—2 in family, would board two young gentlemen or gentleman and wife if thoroughly respectable people; freedom of house, and a home. O 60, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—FRONT SINGLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, with board; day boarders.

67 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT—WITH GOOD BOARD, nice, large room to two gents; also single rooms; heated.

90 DEARBORN-AV.—SUITE OF LARGE ROOMS on first floor, east front.

168 NORTH STATE-ST., FLAT 8—FIRST-CLASS room and board; private family.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE room; also single room, well heated.

221 ONTARIO-ST. — SOUTH ALCOVE AND room for one or two; good board.

240 OHIO-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM TO RENT, with board.

274 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, well heated, hot and cold water, with first-class board.

349 ELM-ST., FLAT 1—COMFORTABLE HOME for 2 respectable gentlemen; fine location.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS—MRS. McFARLAND HAS REMOVED from 192 Julia-st. to the large brown-stone residence, 249 Camp-st., formerly occupied by the Harmony Club. Guests will find large and elegantly furnished apartments, single or en suite. Cuisine the best the market affords.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WANT two nice front rooms (unfurnished ones preferred), with first-class table and home comforts, in refined, strictly private, German family; vicinity of Lincoln Park preferred. First-class references. O 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED through the day; on the North Side; terms moderate. O 76, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000; A RARE opportunity; strictly legitimate. Address immediately O 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—REAL ESTATE, RENTAL, law, collection, and business agency requires and will pay two handsomely; want steady partner for office. WELCH & CO., 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN AN ESTABLISHED upholstery and furniture house making a specialty of furnishing fine residences; about $20,000 required. This is an unusual opportunity for a man possessing necessary qualifications and means to engage in a lucrative and desirable business. Ample opportunity for investigation will be afforded reliable parties. Address O 65, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MEMORY IMPROVEMENT, GEOMETRIC shorthand, and penmanship taught at Room 36 Central Music-Hall. Hours 10 to 12. Superior method.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN lady unable to speak English would like a situation as teacher of either French or German language, piano, or fancy hand work. Would prefer to secure engagement with English or American family where she could learn English. Address or call on Miss MARIE MICHGEL, 3027 Parnell-av., near Thirty-first-st.

S. C. LASHWOOD, TEACHER OF PIANO AND zither. 240 South Robey-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—BUSINESS houses supplied with competent graduates. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TENOR IN QUARTETTE choir; Episcopal church preferred. Address M 81, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK LOTS ON SOUTH Branch; railroad facilities. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 FT. IN THE CENTRE OF THE city; cheapest thing in the market. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT ON West Congress-st., $1,800; monthly payments. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-ST.: Lake-st., near Robey, a bargain, frame house and 30 feet; $3,200. Van Buren-st., near Oakley-av., 25, 50, or 75x125.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON 39TH-ST., NEAR Wabash-av., at $65, this morning, worth $80. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED, only $550 to $700 for best South Side avenue lots; streets improved; close to both steam and cable cars; no humbug; the owners are non-residents; want to sell. T. P. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—BARGAINS— $7,000—4051, 4035—$7,000.

New 10-room houses, elegantly finished, all modern improvements, with furnace, gas-fixtures, laundries, etc.; 100-foot street, 50-foot lawns; lots 160 feet deep to 20-foot alley. Go today and see them. O. M. WELLS & CO., Owners, Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NORTH OF 42d-st; best offer this week buys it. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE-FRONT STORE, 50X175 ft., fronting south on Archer-av. It is the best corner on the street. Rented to a first-class tenant. $42,000. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH of 37th-st., at $702 a foot; very desirable. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—ELEGANT NEW residence, 9 room; laundry and all conveniences; choice neighborhood; north of Chicago-av.; $9,500. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Side ready for occupancy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway track. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RACINE-AV.—HOUSE, WITH 28-foot lot, near Fullerton-av. Station, Chicago & Evanston Railway, and street-cars. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK, NORTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Woodlawn-av., 90x150, at a bargain. 30x110, on Madison-av., close to station, at $900. House and lot, 60x125, on a corner fronting south on Sixty-third-st., at a bargain; price $5,000. Double house and lot, will average 80x125, south front, close to depot; wish to sell quick; price $2,600. House and lot, 66 feet frontage in the grove and on the ridge; price $5,000. And several others to select from. L. A. GILBERT, 94, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOUR LOTS ON PIERCE-st. and eight lots on Forty-third-st. between the Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av.; also eight lots on Vincennes-av. which we intend to close out at a bargain.
Lots on Pierce-st. $40 per foot.
Lots on Forty-third-st. $50 per foot.
Lots on Vincennes-av. $60 per foot.
Terms—One-third cash, balance one, two, and three years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCATION go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—LOTS ON THE RIDGE and in the grove at Tracy, on Rock Island Railroad, only three blocks from depot, surrounded by fine improvements; will sell a few more 50x160 lots at $10 per foot, on long time, to those who wish to improve. Lots on Forty-second-st. and Vincennes-avs., near Forty-third-st., on long time and at a bargain. Lots are advancing in this vicinity rapidly. I have several bargains in lots at Englewood. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS— Corner 57th-st. and Kimbark-av. Three elegant 9-room frame houses, brick foundations, water, gas, and sewerage, elegantly finished in hardwood; lot 35 feet front, south front; only 5 minutes' walk from South Park Station; terms to suit purchaser. O. M. WELLS & CO., Owners, Room 17, 162 La Salle-st., or 5737 Kimbark-av.

FOR SALE—500 FEET CHOICEST LAKE VIEW property; 250 feet deep; over 3 acres at low acre price offered a few days; 100 per cent profit on this. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate in Illinois or Texas, 120 acres in Hancock County, Iowa. Address D. B. MARSH, Bloomington, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—KANSAS FARMS AND OMAHA real estate for clean stock of men's clothing. L. O. JONES, Omaha, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $15,000 IN FINEST unimproved lots in Lake View. Can be shown 50 per cent increase within 6 months. O 92, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE WOMAN CALLING HERSELF Lillie McMillen or McWilliams, who took baby-boy Aug. 28, 1884, from North Side, will let me hear of him she will be well rewarded. Address O 53, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—CAUTION.

A proper amount of caution will tell that

THE ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR, 232 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, FORMERLY 111 MONROE-ST.

is the only place where you can buy

GENUINE MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS.

The fine quality of our garments and extreme low prices have made us hosts of friends, but we are not satisfied with a good trade, we want to do a great one. We have just received a lot of MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS from leading tailors of this and other cities consisting of satin and silk lined overcoats, dress and business suits, reefer coats and vests, nobby styles of pants.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
$75.00 custom-made overcoat $35.00
$60.00 custom-made overcoat $30.00
$50.00 custom-made overcoat $25.00
$40.00 custom-made overcoat $20.00
$30.00 custom-made overcoat $15.00
$25.00 custom-made overcoat $12.00
$20.00 custom-made overcoat $10.00
$60.00 custom-made suit $30.00
$50.00 custom-made suit $25.00
$40.00 custom-made suit $20.00
$30.00 custom-made suit $15.00
$20.00 custom-made suit $10.00

ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR, 232 SOUTH CLARK-ST. 232.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, FORMERLY 111 MONROE-ST.

Opening evenings until 9 o'clock. Saturdays until 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL—YESTERDAY MORNING AT 10:10 A gentleman hailed an Indiana-st. car at Fifth-av. and rode to State-st. The car was crowded and he had, as the saving is, to "hang on by his eyelids." Sitting almost opposite him was a lady—a blonde. She wore a plush cloak and carried a small package, but her eyes, Oh! they sparkled like "diamonds." At State-st. he alighted; so did the blonde; he walked north on State-st., followed by the blonde; she passed him once, then he passed her; they never spoke: probably never will meet again. She took a North State-st. car, whilst he, "by appointment," entered Grier & Jack's lamp and glassware store, 18 Lake-st. Another "good" firm had felt "their need of him." He was after the "almighty dollar." By the way, does BOWYER, the expert in circular advertising, 159 Washington-st., do "your" circular advertising? If not, why not?

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE—STOVE DEALERS, attention — 20,000 stoves to select from; stove dealers, save money in prices; call and see our great assortment of square parlors, 6 styles, $6.50 up; round parlors, 50 styles, $3 up; ranges, $5 up; cooks, $6.50 up. BALDWIN & CO., Stove Manufacturers, Kinzie-st. and La Salle-av.

LARGE BEVELED-EDGE PLATE-GLASS PIER glass; also cutting-table, with drawers, suitable for tailor or dressmaker; cheap for cash. 271 Wabash-av., Room 2.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—1 NEARLY NEW DOMESTIC, latest improved; also Wheeler & Wilson improved No. 8, warranted. 490 Webster-av.

HOSPITALS.

A PHYSICIAN WILL TAKE UNDER HIS IMMEDIATE supervision at his own residence one or more ladies who desire strict privacy and the best of medical attendance. Address O 44, Tribune office.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement: skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopts infants.

OPTICIANS.

OPTICIANS—$1 BUYS THE FINEST SPECTACLES in the market. MANNING & BURNS, Opticians, 113½ Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO BORROWED Vol. XIV. Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine of Dr. R. D. MacArthur please return the same to office, 117 South Clark-st.?

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CAST-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—WILL FIT out room complete with 4 to 6 tables and give time or sell separately. 355 West Randolph.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON installments. References. N 36, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—80 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 69 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT CODER & FOWLER'S, 139 EAST MADISON-ST., ROOM 17.

Grocery store, trade $100 per day, only	$2,500
Grocery store, trade $50 per day, only	950
Fine sample-room, best on South Side	2,000
Fine corner saloon, with pool table	600
Three-chair barber-shop, good trade, fine	285
Fine variety store, 5 and 10 cent counters	500
Cigar and tobacco store, business centre	200
Ten-room house, full of good roomers	375
Fine restaurant, good trade, cheap rent	800
Flour and feed store, good trade, bargain	450
Partner wanted, plumbing, gas, and sewerage	250
Partner wanted, established office business	400

ATTENTION BARKEEPERS—BAR AND POOL-table saloon in Kansas City for sale; price $8,000; $5,000 cash, balance on time; daily profits over $30; in excellent condition, long lease, low rent; full particulars by letter. Don't apply unless you have the money and mean business. Address Lock Box 315, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF St. Denis Hotel, Nos. 105 to 111 West Madison-st. The hotel is in first-class running order, and is full of guests and doing a good business. It will be sold to a cash customer at a great bargain on account of removal. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR EXCHANGE for improved farm or good hotel property in town of 10,000—The lease and furniture of a first-class hotel of 50 rooms; good location and doing good business. Address O 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FLAT OF 8 ROOMS ON WABASH-av., near panorama; gas, bath, and range; clearing $60 per month. Address O 75, Tribune office.

PRINTING BUSINESS, DOING $1,000 PER MONTH; five presses and choice material; terms to suit purchaser; also flourishing trade journal. H. 15, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, OR WILL TAKE A partner; one of the best locations in Chicago; have other business; must have $750 cash. Address O 45, Tribune office.

TO CAPITAL—A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION, capital entirely paid in, engaged in the most promising enterprise of the day, finding its business advancing so rapidly that its expansion at distant points cannot be adequately and successfully handled at the home office, desires to offer an interest, with full management of local business, in any one of the leading cities of the United States for ready cash.

No similar opportunity for large returns on a moderate investment is likely to occur for many years. The business is strictly legitimate, highly remunerative, and has a large capital. Strict investigation invited from any suitable party disposed to invest $5,000 to $50,000. Address P. O. Box 1976, Boston, Mass.

$675 CASH WILL BUY SALOON COMPLETE: two billiard tables; nine furnished rooms; good lease; low rent. Apply on premises, 3205 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY MACHINERY—WASHER, extractor, and mangle; new; will sell on time. Address M 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—15-HORSE POWER ENGINE; FIRST-class make; cost $400; will sell for $140 if taken today; will take it out tonight; now running. Call at Room 15, 200 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4579.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—LAMPS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, chandeliers, holiday goods; great bargains. J. D. MACLEAN, Assignee, 23 Washington-st.

CITY OF PARIS OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9. 100-1-4 State-st., Cor. Washington.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR VAPOR, lobster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 8.

GEO. W. WEEKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, PROCURES evidence in all cases; business strictly confidential. 128 South Clark-st., Room 8, Chicago.

MRS. SIGOURNEY CURES RHEUMATISM; vacuum treatment; tells fortunes. 561 West Madison-st.

NOTICE—G. F. MIDDENDORF IS NO LONGER in our employ, and any purchases or sales made by him after Dec. 16, 1886, we will not be responsible for. JOS. SPIES & CO., 101 South Water-st., Chicago.

PLUSH AND BROCADE WRAPS MADE TO ORDER by experienced cloak tailors; elegant fit and workmanship; prices reasonable. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

R. A. CAMPBELL, PALMISTER, READS IN THE hands the person's temperament, passions, impulses, appetites, aspirations, mental endowments, idiosyncrasies, character, and tendencies. 356 Wabash-av., 1 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—TO BOARD—CHILDREN AT ANY age; schooling and music if desired. Terms, $12 per month. Highest references given. Address C 632, Tribune office.



STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§ 3:00 p m	§12:45 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	† 9:00 a m	§ 6:50 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 p m	* 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	x 1:45 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 3:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	x 1:45 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 3:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	a 7:05 a m
Milwaukee	b11:30 a m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	a 3:00 p m	a12:45 p m
Milwaukee	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	a10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	d 7:05 a m
Waukesha	b11:30 a m	a12:45 p m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	c10:30 p m	b 9:30 p m
Racine	b11:30 a m	a12:45 p m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Elgin	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Rockford	c10:40 p m	......
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 p m	a 7:05 a m
	a10:30 p m	a12:45 p m
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 p m	a 7:10 a m
	a10:40 p m	a 2:15 p m
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Des Moines	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 2:15 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	c10:30 p m	d 7:05 a m
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 a m	d 7:05 a m
	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:30 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	b11:30 a m	b 2:15 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 7:00 p m

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	b 8:30 a m	7:30 p m
Waukesha	a 5:00 p m	10:40 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:30 a m	7:30 p m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m

a Daily. b Except Sunday.

Kankakee Line

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued).

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	a 3:00 p m	a 7:05 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 4:50 p m	b10:55 a m
Rochelle, Rockford, Ottawa, Streator & Mendota Express	b 4:50 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 p m	b10:45 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	8:20 p m	10:00 a m
Marshalltown Ex	c 9:15 p m	d 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:00 p m	b 6:45 a m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	a10:00 p m	a12:45 p m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:40 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	......

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

Sioux City trains leave from and arrive at Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av., State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & C. Bluffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 84 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:50 a m
Cairo Through Car Line	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§*8:00 a m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 p m

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 a m	* 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:05 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:15 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	* 9:10 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:05 a m
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
Fast Line	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:50 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:00 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	......
New York & Boston Fast Ex	......	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	*12:40 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:25 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:45 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling & Pittsburg Express	8:10 a m	5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Wash'gton & Phil'delphia Limited	* 9:25 p m	* 5:40 a m
Baltimore & Phil'delp'a Limited	......	*10:35 a m

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 5:15 p. m. train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:35 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp	* 3:55 p m	* 9:50 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:00 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	* 7:45 p m	* 6:35 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Kouts Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	† 4:20 p m	† 7:05 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago :10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

CONTROLLER TRENHOLM'S SUGGESTIONS.

Proposed Changes in the National Banking System Not Fully Indorsed.

The draft of the bill amendatory of the laws relating to the National banking system, submitted to the House Committee on Banking and Currency by Controller Trenholm day before yesterday, was quite generally read by Chicago bankers yesterday, and as freely commented on. The reorganization of the system, as suggested, cannot be said to be favorably regarded, as all the bankers talked with yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE preferred the existing laws.

Mr. Lyman J. Gage of the First National, when asked what he thought about the new features proposed, said: "His (Mr. Trenholm's) theory is that when a bank accumulates a surplus amounting to as much as its capital and 20 per cent more, then the shareholders are relieved of liability. The present law requires the National banks to accumulate a surplus equal to 20 per cent of the capital stock, and forbids the payment of dividends, with certain limitations and restrictions, which will encroach upon that 20 per cent surplus. Now, he proposes that if the banks accumulate a 60 per cent surplus voluntarily, and then meet with financial embarrassment—fail—that the shareholders are liable, not for the 100 per cent of capital stock, but should have a credit for the surplus accumulated over the 20 per cent, which in this case would amount to 40 per cent. The value of the suggestion is an equitable but a comparatively unimportant one. He also undertakes, in his recommendations, to guard against any sharp practice which the banks might resort to in order to make a technical compliance with the provisions of the act, when in reality they have not done so. This is one of the difficulties in the case and one hard to provide absolutely against."

"Then you do not regard the recommendations on this point altogether favorably, and perhaps think the security of the depositor would be lessened?"

"I consider the present system preferable, although the new one would operate to encourage the accumulation of a surplus in all the banks, which is a very desirable thing."

"What do you think of the section which provides that the boards of directors shall be constituted of not less than five directors, exclusive of the Vice-President and cashier?"

"It is a good one."

"What are your ideas with reference to that section bearing upon loans upon real estate, and fixing the time limit at four months in cases where the mortgage or lien is simply given as collateral?"

"The money ought to be used in commercial lines of business and for the transfer of commodities which have a market value, and I think that while the law should be restrictive in its character it should not be absolutely prohibitory."

Mr. George Schneider of the National Bank of Illinois said he did not coincide with Mr. Trenholm's views relating to the surplus question. The present system was one which furnished the depositor ample security, and he was therefore decidedly in favor of its retention. He thought the suggestion about a time limit on mortgage loans a good one.

Mr. H. F. Eames of the Commercial National could see no advantage in a change of the existing law. Mr. D. W. Irwin of the American Exchange was opposed to any change in the existing laws governing the organization of National banks and the liability of stockholders.

THE MEN WHO MANAGE THE FAIRS.

Close of Their Session—Business Transacted—Election of Officers.

The last day's session of the Convention of International Association of Fairs and Expositions was held yesterday. Samuel Dysart, Superintendent of Tickets at the Illinois State Fair, read a paper on "Gates and Tickets." In the arrangement of fair-grounds the gates should be so placed that the ingoing and outgoing lines of people and teams should not cross; the wagon gates should be just wide enough to permit one file of teams to enter at once. Peddlers and hucksters should not be allowed near the gate. He thought complimentary tickets should be abolished, but that was impracticable. It was decided that where experts could be obtained in awarding premiums it was much better to have them than the ordinary awarding committee. The Committee on Fees and Privileges reported that privileges when practicable should be sold by auction. All catch-penny and gambling devices should be excluded. The Committee on Advertisements advised a well-arranged and well-printed premium list, good-sized posters, well distributed, judicious newspaper advertisements, and a careful distribution of complimentary tickets. Resolutions authorizing the Committee on Rules and Regulations to prepare a code providing for the interchange of notices of expulsion of exhibiters for fraud, and that exhibiters expelled by one association be barred by all others until reinstated by the first, and prohibiting the temporary buying, borrowing, or hiring by an exhibiter of animals to improve their exhibits were adopted.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, A. A. Stevenson, Montreal, Canada; Vice-Presidents, Charles Green, St. Louis; Lafayette Funk, Shirley, Ill.; Henry Wade, Toronto; S. C. Stevenson, Montreal; Edwin J. Becker, Milwaukee; George Johnston, Kansas; Alexander Heron, Indianapolis; C. Bowen, Medina, N. Y.; J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton, Neb.; H. C. Wheeler, Iowa; Charles Reed, Toledo; George G. Perkins, Covington, Ky.; Treasurer, W. W. Withnell, St. Louis; Secretary, Festus J. Wade, St. Louis. The next meeting will be held at Toronto, Canada. The Woman's State Fair Association was elected to honorary membership. H. C. Wheeler's resolution affirming that an international exhibition should be held in Chicago in 1892 was fiercely attacked by the St. Louis men and was laid over.

The members of the association partook of a banquet at 6 o'clock by the Illinois Board of Agriculture. Mayor Harrison delivered an address of welcome and various toasts were responded to.

THEY WOULD BE "JUDGES."

Democratic Workers Looking for Appointment as Justices of the Peace.

The nineteen Justices of the Peace appointed by Gov. Hamilton for the City of Chicago four years ago upon the recommendation of the Superior, Circuit, and County Court Judges are just now hustling themselves at a lively gait to be retained when the time for reappointment comes this winter. Under the provision of the Constitution they are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate upon the recommendation of a majority of the Judges before named. Heretofore the Republicans have held a majority of the Judges of the courts of Cook County, but four years ago they conceded to their Democratic brethren the right to name six of the nineteen Justices to be appointed. Now the Democrats, by the aid of the United Labor vote, have a majority of the Judges. The "workers fer de party" now insist that the Democrats on the bench shall claim the right to recommend a majority of the Justices. Acting under the impression that their Judges will assume the right claimed for them in increasing the Democratic representation among the Justices, Jim Doyle, late Democratic candidate for Criminal Court Clerk; Jonas Hitchcock, one of Harrison's factotum; H. V. Hayes, another City-Hall man; and others are circulating petitions and securing indorsements of their appointment. In their program for increasing the number of Democrats the candidates of that party appear to have lost sight of the fact that in addition to the recommendation of the Judges they must be approved by a Republican Governor and a Republican Senate before they can get into the coveted offices. If they undertake to play a partisan and hoggish game at this end of the line they may run up against a snag of very serious dimensions at the other. Another element that will probably enter into the selection of the Justices is the United Labor party. They are expected to make a demand for one or two Justices, and Judge Prendergast, who is coaching that party to secure his election as City Treasurer in the spring, will be there to help them secure "recognition," and at the same time get more friends in that party into office. Of course the Republicans will object to sacrificing any of their Justices for the benefit of Judge Prendergast, and the matter is not unlikely to cause "our Judge" a good deal of bother. The first meeting of the Judges to consider recommendations will be held early in January, but more than one consultation will be required to settle the matter.

NEW YORK FOR BLAINE IN '88.

James H. Platt Thinks Cleveland's Popularity Is on the Wane.

Ex-Congressman James H. Platt of Virginia, now of New York, is at the Grand Pacific. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE said to him yesterday: "You were formerly a strong Blaine man." "Yes," he replied, "I am still; I would give half that I am worth to see him nominated for President. When, before the convention, Blaine told me he was not a candidate, I threw my influence for Edmunds." Mr. Platt is firmly of the opinion that New York can be carried for Blaine two years hence. As for Conkling's opposition, it would not amount to much. The people were disgusted with the ex-Senator because of his action at the time of Arthur's death. Mr. Platt thought there would be a breaking up of the Solid South; that the Democracy's attitude toward the tariff leaned too much toward free trade to suit the rapidly growing manufacturing interests constantly springing up. He believed that Cleveland's influence was waning in New York, and, between Cleveland and Gov. Hill, the latter was the most popular of the two and would be so considered in a Democratic nominating convention for President.

New Paint Mixture.

For painting walls or other objects exposed to dampness a mixture has come into extensive use in Germany formed of very fine iron-filings and linseed-oil varnish. When the material to be painted is subject to frequent change of temperature, linseed-oil and amber varnish are added to the first two coats. The paint may be applied to wood, stone, or iron, and, in the case of the latter, it is not necessary to free it from rust.

For all bronchial troubles, whether acute or chronic, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts.



...Y-LOSING ...ALE AT THE



...Hive ...NTINUES ...ND TOMORROW.

...W BARGAINS IN ...KERCHIEFS ...ACED ON SALE ...Y MORNING.

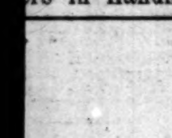
...CH for 500 doz. Ladies' Col'd ...der Hemstitched Handk'fs; 35 styles to select from; full good value at 10 Cents.

...CH for 100 doz. Gents' Col'd ...der Pure Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, 1½-inch hem, full size; ...d value at 65 Cents.

...R BOX containing half-dozen ... choice Hand-Embroidered ...en Hankerchiefs, in Hemstiched, Scalloped, Tucked, etc., put up in neat box, with ...stmas-Card attached; fully ...th double.

...CH for 50 dozen extra large ... Mufflers, in Satin and Silk ...caded, in White and Cream ...; value, $1.50.

...MEMBER! THE



...Hive IS ...ers in Handkerchiefs.

...re showing a large ...f Hallet & Davis, ...son, and Kimball ... in rich casings of ...any, Rosewood, and Walnut. ... KIMBALL CO., ...te & Adams-sts. ...New Pianos to Rent.

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